

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Urban Council Motion

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that the time is inopportune to carry out major constitutional changes in Hongkong. Whether the Urban Council motion passed on Tuesday can be regarded as a "major constitutional change" may be arguable but there is a hint that it is intended as the first step to a major change, and it is therefore unlikely to receive much consideration by Government. The avowed intention of the Reform Club members is that every unofficial member should be elected and in their view a time limit should be placed on the duration of this conversion from appointed to elected membership. So that if this first step were implemented by Government it would set the ball in motion towards the further goal. Argument on this question is pointless for there are to be no major constitutional changes at present. Why does the Reform Club desire to enlarge the electorate? It is reasonable to assume that in seeking a bigger electorate this organisation simply desires a more substantial vote to back its own policies. Why does it seek an all elected unofficial membership? Because, from the voting at the last Urban Council elections, it is apparent that this organisation might well win all the seats.

THE main points which council members, particularly the elected members, overlook (or else conveniently ignore) time and time again in discussing this question of enlarging the electorate is that Hongkong, in addition to being a "great world city" is a British colony which differs in a marked degree from any other British colony with the possible exceptions of Singapore and Gibraltar. It is doubtful whether Hongkong can ever be anything more than it is today—a colonial outpost which will be controlled and governed by Whitehall appointees. As long as Hongkong's present colonial status continues, there is a very definite limit to the amount that can be achieved by a political organisation. Inevitably it will clash—as it has clashed many times already—with Government and lead to frustration and an unnecessary spate of harsh words. The elected members today place a far greater emphasis on politics than is necessary for the conduct of Urban Council business and far too much emphasis on questions which have no business to be mentioned in the council.

THERE is another question, too: the "British subjects and persons resident in the Colony for 15 years" whom the nominated and elected members would wish to see enfranchised are, as a class, no different from those who are already allowed to vote. This new proposed group includes a considerable number of Chinese and British who came to Hongkong originally for reasons of pure expediency. They are, in a sense, transients with little or no local loyalty. It is therefore probable that they have little enthusiasm for local elections. It is equally probable that if they were given a vote at the next Urban Council elections there would be virtually no alteration in the voting pattern of the past. Increased majorities for Reform Club candidates, more votes for the Independents, and a larger number of defectors perhaps, but with the proportions remaining the same in relation to the overall vote. The "official" members' proposal would therefore seem to serve little purpose.

East And West Foreign Ministers Prepare For:— VITAL STAGE AT GENEVA Significance Of Molotov's Early Return

Geneva, July 8.

The decision of Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr V. M. Molotov, to arrive in Geneva at least three days before the French and British Foreign Ministers, is taken as an indication of the importance he attaches to this second phase of the Geneva Conference.

Mr Molotov is now expected to arrive today. His scheduled arrival for yesterday was, according to Soviet circles, postponed owing to bad weather. Well-informed circles suggest that Mr Molotov wishes, by his early arrival, to show he is ready to receive ministers anxious to talk to him and to hasten negotiations.

As Mr Molotov was about to leave for Geneva, the head of the French delegation, M. Jean Chauvel, had a talk with the deputy head of the Soviet delegation, M. Vassili Kouznetsov.

It is understood that they discussed the possibility of an interview later between Mr Molotov and French Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, who is due in Geneva over the weekend. The return of the Foreign Ministers will mark the resumption of full-dress talks on

Indo-China expected to start next week.

Ahead lies a critical phase in the Indo-China peace talks, a testing time for the new French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, who pledged to bring peace by July 20 or resign.

He is expected to arrive on Sunday or Monday, and Mr Eden of Britain at the beginning of the week. The date for the arrival of Mr Chou En-lai is not yet known.

M. Mendes-France, who said yesterday there were "recent reasons for feeling hopeful" about the prospects of peace in Indo-China, may have an early direct meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister.

FIRST TASK
He met Mr Chou at Bern on June 23, but by then Mr Molotov had returned to Moscow.

Another new Minister arriving will be Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Mr Tran Van Do.

The first task of the nine-nation conference will be to examine the cease-fire negotiations reports for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Great secrecy shrouds the progress of the military negotiations, but the reports must be ready on Saturday.

The Cambodian and Vietnamese staff talks began only yesterday, leaving the negotiators just two days to prepare their report.—*Reuter*.

Another Chance For Hillary

Calcutta, July 7.

The Nepalese Government has granted Sir Edmund Hillary permission to make a new attempt on the unconquered Mount Makalu, it was officially stated tonight.

Sir Edmund Hillary recently had to give up his attempt on the 23,500-foot peak because he was injured in a fall.

The New Zealander who returned to Calcutta today from Kathmandu said his expedition to the Barun and Hongu valleys had also failed to achieve its main objective, the scaling of 24,122-foot Chamlang peak.

He said he hoped to have a year's rest in New Zealand before returning to the Himalayas in 1956.

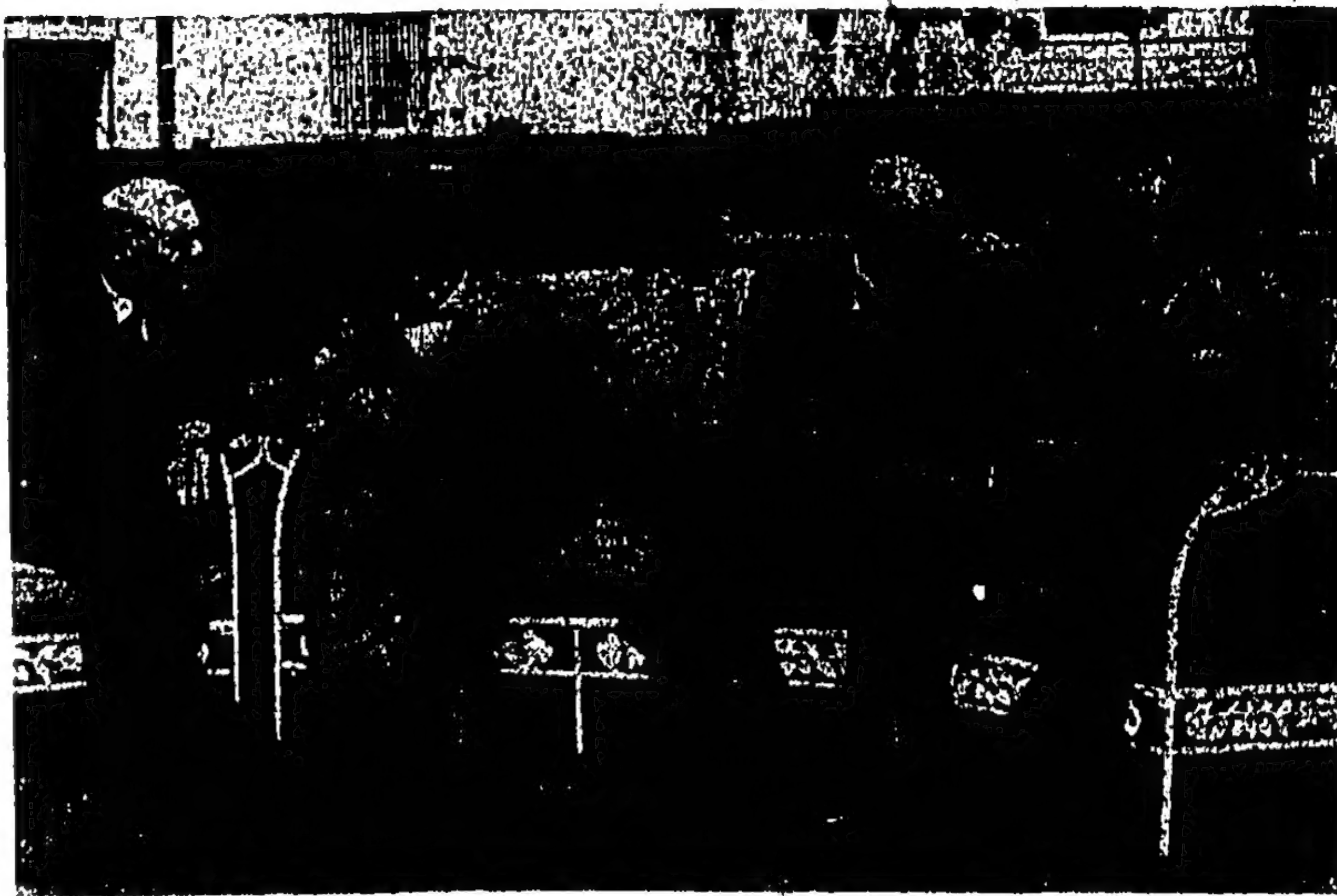
"But much will depend upon the question of raising an expedition," he said.

CLIMBED 19 PEAKS
He said close reconnaissance had failed to reveal a route to the summit of Chamlang, the highest of the three peaks the party set out to climb.

Sir Edmund Hillary expects to fly to his home in New Zealand on Friday.

He told reporters that the early breaking of the monsoon had also prevented the climbing of 23,900-foot Ama Dablam, where they were delayed by the fall of James Macmillan. But he said they did reach the top of Barun, 23,500 feet up and climbed 18 other peaks, all over 20,000 feet.—*Reuter*.

A CHAT IN THE SUN



President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill with Mr Dulles and Mr Eden, seen in the White House garden during the Anglo-American talks.—*Express Photo*.

SE Asian Defence Discussions Start Anglo-US Talks In Washington

Washington, July 7.

Britain and the United States today opened discussions to lay foundations for a defence alliance in Southeast Asia.

Representatives of the two nations met in a secret session in the State Department.

A State Department spokesman described their talks as "a preliminary meeting to decide on organisation, procedures and such matters connected with negotiations for a Southeast Asian pact."

Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower arranged for these talks in their recent Washington meeting.

Mr Robert Scott, Minister at the British Embassy, who is a specialist in Asian affairs, represented Britain. Mr Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State, was the American representative.

IMMEDIATE CONTACT

Official sources said that the Anglo-American experts would establish immediate contact with Australian and New Zealand officials in Washington and keep them closely informed of developments.

The ANZUS defence pact nations—Australia, New Zealand and the United States—are expected to confer at staff and more senior levels in the next day or so to discuss projected measures for allied action in Southeast Asia.

The meeting between Mr Smith and Mr Scott lasted 75 minutes. No statement was issued and officials emphasised that the talks were "secret".—*Reuter*.

Ava Gardner To Marry Bullfighter?

New York, July 7.

Band leader Xavier Cugat said today his friend, the retired Spanish bullfighter, Luis Miguel Dominguez, will marry movie actress Ava Gardner.

Just prior to his departure on the liner Queen Mary for a five-week European tour, Cugat told newsmen: "He's going to marry Ava. That's for sure."

Cugat's wife, Abbe Lane, 32, pressed doubt. The band leader turned to her and asked: "Want to make a bet on it?"

Dominguez left New York for Los Angeles yesterday, refusing to comment on his plans to marry Ava. If any.—*United Press*.

CHINESE TRADE MISSION MAY LEAVE LONDON NEXT WEEK

London, July 7.

The Chinese trade delegation led by Chao Chung-shu and Shu Chi-ang, deputy directors of the Chinese National Export Import Corporation, will probably leave Britain to return to China on Wednesday, July 14, it was stated today in British circles close to the delegation.

They held a meeting with British trade representatives today at the London Chamber of Commerce and will hold their last meeting next Friday, after which there will be a press conference, but it is not known whether any of the Chinese delegates will take part.

It is certain that the Chinese two sides was described by an official of the Sino-British Trade Committee as having had "satisfactory progress."

The Chinese delegation did not today reply to the British memorandum on the pattern of Sino-British trade which was submitted to them a few days after they arrived and which they promised to study.

It is doubtful, according to well informed sources, whether a firm reply will in fact be given before the delegation leaves.

It is certain that the Chinese delegation will want to refer back to Peking and will not be in position to give concrete views to the British side before it leaves.—*France-Press*.

EAST GERMAN ELECTIONS

Berlin, July 7.

Fourteen million East Germans will elect a new Volkskammer (lower house of Parliament) on October 17 this year. Volkskammer President Johannes Dieckmann announced today.

In 1950, the single list of candidates put forward by the Communist-led National Front of all parties won 98 per cent of all votes.—*Reuter*.

Artillery Used Against Mau Mau

Nairobi, July 7.

New tactics, including the use of artillery, are now being used against the Mau Mau gangs in the Kenya forest area, it was learned today.

Twenty-five pounders based at Nyeri are keeping a harassing fire on hide-outs in the prohibited forest areas to prevent the Mau Mau from resting and preparing terrorist raids.

It was understood that the tactics have been successful. No major action has been started by terrorists in the forest areas during the past few weeks. Eight hundred men and women were rounded up for screening and 100 others held for questioning at the Nairobi coffee centre 15 miles north of here, it was learned today.

The police have also begun a big drive in the coffee estates on the outskirts of Nairobi. During today's operations, six terrorists were killed, it was reported today.—*France-Press*.

UK Attitude On Red China

London, July 7.

Britain is unlikely to alter her view that the question of admitting Communist China to the United Nations should be kept in "cold storage" during the autumn General Assembly session, diplomatic quarters said today.

Britain has been unwilling to support the candidature of Communist China so long as there was evidence that Peking was backing forces invading South Korea or rebel groups in Indo-China.

Both Britain and the United States have agreed that the Chinese Government—charged with aggression by the United Nations—was not a table candidate for membership.

But the long term British attitude on this question is known to differ from the present United States administration.

When and if Peking turned herself into an aggressor, British opinion would consider it logical to admit to the United Nations the Government which in fact is in effective control of the Chinese mainland.

But, diplomatic quarters stressed, whatever the outcome of the current Indo-China negotiations at Geneva, Britain is unlikely to back the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, unless it takes any initiative in the matter.—*Reuter*.

Strategic Goods Lists To Be Revised

Washington Decision On Trade With Satellites

Washington, July 7.

Britain and the United States today swept away a major difference over foreign economic policies by agreeing to revisions in the lists of strategic goods at present barred from export to the Soviet bloc in Europe.

The agreement followed four days of discussions in Washington between Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the British Board of Trade and Mr Harold Stassen, head of the United States Foreign Operations Administration.

Authoritative sources reported that the two countries had overcome their disagreement on the extent to which the embargoed lists should be revised and had approved new definitions for "strategic" items which could later be sold to Eastern Europe.

Until now the United States had refused to go as far as Britain in a relaxation of trade controls. However, France-Press said the results of the talks had fallen far short of British hopes according to a well-informed source.

Sources said the revised lists would be submitted to a special Allied control committee in Paris, where it was thought final approval would not be long delayed.

TIMING

This 16-nation group consists of all the North Atlantic treaty partners with the exception of Iceland, West Germany and Japan.

It was understood that the timing of any relaxation in trade controls would depend chiefly on Soviet actions in promoting world peace and stability and it was emphasised by officials that agreement on the embargoed lists was only the "first step".

The decision to hold bilateral Washington trade control talks was made when Sir Winston conferred with President Eisenhower last week.

The question of relaxing controls of exports to Communist China did not arise this week. The United States maintains complete embargo on trade with China while Britain and most of Western Europe limit their exports to strictly non-strategic items.

"CERTAIN PROBLEMS"

At the end of the talks it was announced that Britain and the United States had reached agreement "on certain problems" relating to East-West trade.

But the communiqué added, the question of the time of any relaxation of controls on strategic exports to the Soviet bloc in Europe had been postponed and would be studied later.

The communiqué, issued by the Foreign Operations Administration, also said that improved methods of enforcing strategic trade controls would be "further pursued" between Britain, the United States and other friendly countries.

It did not specify the "certain problems" on which agreement had been reached in the talks, which began here last Saturday.—*Reuter*.

Saar Government Resigns

Saarbrücken, Saarland, July 7.

The Government of Johannes Hoffman resigned today.

Mr Hoffman's Government was formed in December 1952 after elections.

He was a supporter of continued economic ties with France which took over the administration of the coal-steel state after World War II. West Germany is opposed to this form of association.

The Saar, sandwiched between Germany and France, was German territory up to the end of the 1st world war. France took over its administration for the League of Nations but the Saarland voted for union with Germany. France was restored as administrator after World War II.

The territory received autonomy in 1950 but France undertook responsibility for foreign policy and external security.

The Christian People's Party holds an absolute majority in the Saar Parliament. The Government crisis was not caused by foreign policy questions. The Christian People's Party is expected to meet on Friday to consider further steps. Mr Hoffman is likely to form the next Government.—*Reuter*.

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RUSSIAN RESOLUTION BEFORE U.N. COUNCIL

New York, July 7.

The Soviet delegation to the United Nations today published a resolution putting forward protests by the Marshall Islanders against damage done by recent American hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific.

The resolution "invites" the United States Government, which administers the Marshall Islands as a trust territory, to test no more hydrogen or atom bombs there; to compensate the population for property damage it has suffered; and to restore to the people their "full rights" to ownership and use of the territory.

The resolution will be before the Petitions Committee of the Trusteeship Council when it begins discussion of the complaint later this week.

The Marshall Islanders sent a petition on May 14 to the United Nations after 236 natives were affected by radiation. A hydrogen bomb was exploded near Bikini atoll in the Marshall group of the Western Pacific on March 1.

Mr. Mason Sears, United States delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council, announced in a press statement today that the United States Government was "candid" that any future bomb tests in the Pacific could be conducted without any untoward incident.

His statement said the United States delegation was "glad to report that the Marshall Islanders and the American military personnel who were exposed" had now recovered.

PEOPLE CONCERNED

"The fact that anyone was injured by the recent nuclear tests in the Pacific has caused the American people genuine deep regret," the statement said. "The United States Government considers the resulting petition of the Marshall Islanders to be both reasonable and helpful."

"The United States Government placed the tests in no other place in the world over which the United States has jurisdiction where experiments of this nature could be successfully conducted with less danger."

Mr. Sears said: "No stone will be left unturned" to safeguard the present and future well-being of the Islanders.

"As to the question of continuing these experiments, which is also raised in the petition, the facts are unhappily clear," he declared.

PRECAUTIONS

"No one could reasonably contend that the Soviets should be the only nation to conduct nuclear experiments. At issue therefore is not the right to conduct these experiments. The question is whether the United States authorities in charge have exercised the precaution in looking after the safety and welfare of the Islanders involved."

"That is the essence of their petition and it is entirely justified." A statement by Mr. Frank Midkiff, High Commissioner of the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, issued simultaneously, said: "There are good and sufficient reasons why the atolls of Eniwetok and Bikini were selected by the United States for some of her experiments."

He said guarantees were given the Marshallese for fair and just compensation for losses of all sorts.

"No further atolls are believed to be required for these tests."

"Meanwhile special assistance now is being given the people of Eniwetok and Bikini; their conditions are being improved and their just claims will be met."

Dr. Dwight Haine, a spokesman for the Marshall Island petitioners, said in a statement: "Some of our people were hurt during the recent nuclear test and we have asked the aid of

the United Nations to stop the experiments there or, if this is not possible then to be a little more careful."—Reuter.

U.N. COUNCIL

New York, July 7.

Questions about the effect of the hydrogen bomb tests on the Pacific Islands were asked in the United Nations Trusteeship Council today during the Council's examination of the annual report on the United States administration of the territory.

Mr. Avtar Singh, the Indian delegate, said he did not wish to ask questions relating to the petitions of the Marshall Islanders which would be discussed in the Council's Petitions Committee this week. But he did want to ask the United States special representative, Mr. Frank Midkiff, whether or not the tests had had any effect on the "geography of the islands."

And what the effect had been on the animal life or vegetation of the islands.

Mr. Midkiff said that in the first test one small island had "completely disappeared" and in the second test "a largely man-made island" had also disappeared.

Other islands had been inhibited and the vegetation on the first "was practically negligible."

NONE AT ALL

There had been none at all on the second.

Mr. Midkiff added that the measurements of the effect the tests had had on the other 2,000 odd islands in the Pacific group were being made all the time but this information was not in his possession.

But he said he would be glad to give the Council a description of the effect the bomb tests had had, "in so far as was permissible within the limits of security," when he had had the opportunity to obtain the necessary information.—Reuter.

MOTHER IS DIFFICULT

Port Elizabeth, July 7. Mrs. Susan Porter, of Port Elizabeth, who has just celebrated her 114th birthday is proving a very difficult patient.

Her son, aged 71, and her daughter, aged 81, complained that they have a hard time trying to keep her in bed. Up to two months ago she used to do the washing and help with the house work.—China Mail Special.

U.S. EMPLOYMENT

Washington, July 7.

The United States Government said today that employment increased by nearly 1,000,000 from May to June and unemployment contrary to the usual seasonal pattern showed almost no increase.

Employment rose during the month, according to the figure announced by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, from 61,119,000 in early May to 62,098,000 estimated for early June.—Reuter.



Glamorous screen star Yvonne de Carlo arrives at London Airport from New York to see the premiere of her new film "Happy Ever After" in London this month. She wears a black fitted coat, veiled hat and grey fur set off with black and silver jewelled glasses. Miss de Carlo is flying to the Berlin film festival before the premiere.—Express Photo.

Strong Stand Taken By Mendes-France In The Assembly

Paris, July 7.

French Premier Pierre Mendes-France, in his declaration before the National Assembly today, has obviously addressed his remarks beyond deputies, to the allies of France, to the leaders of the Indo-China Associated States, and in unmistakable terms to the Vietnam.

This was the opinion which prevailed in the corridors of the Assembly after the brief session during which the Premier re-affirmed forcefully his position.

He said again that he wanted a cease-fire in Indo-China but not at any price. France will not abandon her friends, he said. Excluding the idea of a capitulation, if an acceptable solution to the Indo-China war cannot be found, then France will have to face this and take up the struggle with increased means, he added.

It is with this possibility in mind that the government considered the supposition that it might be necessary to send conscript troops to Indo-China, if there is no cease-fire by July 20.

M. Mendes-France was supported several times by applause of the Socialists, who are hostile to the idea of sending conscripts as well as by most of the rightists and left-centre deputies.

The centre parties, notably the MRP to which former Foreign Minister Georges Bidault belongs, were more reserved.—France-Press.

WEST IMPRESSED

Geneva, July 7. The statement of French Premier Pierre Mendes-France on Indo-China today confirmed Western diplomatic observers' views here that he was determined to do realistic business and without delay at the nine-nation peace conference here next week.

He will come here hopeful but not over-optimistic about the certainty of a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the observers thought.

Western conference quarters here were heartened by his courageous statement that everything "is ready" should that be necessary to reinforce our expeditionary corps should the present negotiations break down.

All M. Mendes-France's recent statements and today's also have made it clear that France will negotiate from the maximum strength possible. She will not accept any unreasonable Communist demands, the observers said.—Reuter.

READING DELEGATION

Geneva, July 7. M. Jean Chavot, leader of the French delegation to the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks here, has today been invited to confer with the French

Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France.

He will give M. Mendes-France a first hand account of the progress of the political and military negotiations a few days before the expected reassembly of the principal Foreign Ministers.

M. Mendes-France, who has pledged himself to achieve peace in Indo-China by July 20 or resign, is due to take over leadership of the delegation himself for the resumption of full ministerial sessions. The ministers are to consider the reports of military delegates on cease-fire plans for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Cambodian and Vietnamese officers met for the first time here today — only 72 hours before the deadline for military reports which the conference called for by next Saturday.—Reuter.

U.S. WARSHIPS WASHED-DOWN

Washington, July 7.

Warships exposed to atomic bomb explosion in the Pacific escaped contamination altogether, thanks to a new "wash-down process," the US Navy disclosed here today.

Perfected by the technical departments of the navy, the system consists in installing fine-spray hoses on all the decks, which enable the outside of the warships to be cleaned of atomic dust with large quantities of sea water.—France-Press.

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United States Demand Immediate Release Of Seven Soldiers

Washington, July 7.

The United States Government today denounced Czechoslovakia for the "abduction" of seven United States soldiers and demanded their immediate release.

A strong worded note was delivered to the Czech Foreign Office in Prague today protesting the action by Czech border patrols, the State Department said.

The note, delivered by the American Ambassador, flatly rejected Czech claims that the seven men — a captain and six enlisted men — were spying when seized by Czech border police near the West German town of Baernau.

The note is one of the strongest ever delivered to Czechoslovakia.

"The United States Government protests in the strongest terms this abduction of American soldiers and demands their immediate return to U.S. authorities in Germany," it said.

The note said the men "were proceeding innocently without arms along the Czech-German border in the vicinity of Baernau on July 4 when they were seized by a Czech patrol."

The State Department Press Officer declined to comment when asked what steps the United States was prepared to take if the Czech Government refused to free the men.

Mr. Henry Suydam, the Press Officer, said that for a diplomatic note the language used was strong and "peremptory."

NOT NAMED

The note identified the missing Americans by name and rank but Mr. Suydam declined to name them because he said the Defence Department had not yet notified the next of kin of the incident.

Asked whether the Czech espionage accusation against the men was false, Mr. Suydam replied quickly: "Of course it's false."

Earlier Mr. Suydam had said a preliminary report from Army sources suggested the Americans disappeared while on a sight-seeing trip near the border.

West German border police at Baernau have said they received and rejected a Czech offer to exchange the soldiers for three Czech political refugees who fled to the West recently.—Reuter.

CZECH PROTEST

London, July 7. Czechoslovakia protested today to the United States against the violation of its frontier by seven American soldiers who penetrated 800 yards into her territory on July 4 "with the intent to carry out espionage."

The protest was delivered in a note to the American Embassy at Prague, according to a Czech news agency (Ceteka) message quoted by Prague Radio. The note said the men had been arrested and that film in

cameras they carried showed they had taken pictures of "important objects" on the Czech border.

The men had admitted crossing the frontier, the note said, and left their car behind in the American zone of Germany.

(This was the first official news from the Czechs since the United States army announced on Monday that one officer and six men had been reported missing on Sunday.)

GERMANS INFORMED

(German border guards said yesterday that a Czech officer had told them the men would be detained until the United States released three Czechs arrested by them.)

(The United States Army said it was believed the men had strayed accidentally into Czechoslovakia while driving near the border.)

The Czech note said: "The American soldiers engaged in observation of Czech territory were taking pictures."

"When challenged by members of the Czech Border Control to stand, they started to run away in the direction of the American zone of Germany," it said.

TEAR GAS USED

Calcutta, July 7. Police used tear gas to disperse 200 refugees who had squatted on railway tracks 25 miles north of Calcutta today for nine and a half hours.

They had also held up trains on their way from East Pakistan. The refugees demonstrated in support of their claim for immediate rehabilitation.—France-Press.

JAPANESE GROUP

Moscow, July 7. A Japanese Parliamentary group touring the Soviet Union disclosed today that it had requested permission to visit Soviet camps where Japanese war criminals were serving their sentences.—Reuter.

Mr Menzies' Inflation Warning

Melbourne, July 7.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Menzies, has stated that there must be further inflation unless Federal and State Governments reduce their competition for men, materials and money.

Mr Menzies was addressing State Premiers at a meeting of the Loan Council to fix the amount of State public works programmes for the 1946-47 financial year. He said that at the moment, the Government was the competition for labour, materials and the difficulties of some basic industries in keeping staff.

The Committee later decided on a £250 million State works programme—the same as the previous year.—China Mail Special.

CABINET SUPPORTS ADENAUER

Bonn, July 7.

The West German Cabinet today supported the Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, for his statement that a German national army is the only alternative to a European Army, it was learned here.

Dr. Adenauer made his statement last week in a radio interview with inflated tensions in France.

Government sources welcomed yesterday's telegram to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, from Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State.

They said the telegram emphasised the closeness of the three countries' policy on EDC and the need for Germany of Allied occupational control.

The Government is also pleased that British and American Government experts have begun their first examination of problems involved in giving West Germany sovereignty without French ratification of EDC.

Dr. Adenauer has repeatedly demanded that West Germany be given sovereignty subject to allied safeguards as promised by the Bonn Conventions, which take effect once the EDC treaty has been ratified.

Dr. Adenauer has spent the last few days trying to calm French resentment at his radio interview last Friday in which he said if EDC were still-born, a national army for Germany would be the only alternative.—Reuter.

NO DISCUSSIONS

France - Presse adds Dr. Adenauer said that he did not plan to discuss modifications to the European Army Treaty with France. He pointed out that such modifications would have to be put before a conference of foreign ministers from the six countries concerned.

Dr. Adenauer stated, however, that he was ready at any time to discuss Franco-German relations with a French Government representative. Dr. Adenauer said the Federal Republic did not intend to turn from the policy represented by the Bonn and Paris treaties, and confirmed his belief that the EDC was the best basis for German participation in European defence.

Popularity Of French Language

Paris, July 7. Jacques De Bourbon-Busset, Foreign Ministry Director of Cultural Relations, said yesterday that the French language and culture is continuing to spread throughout the world.

Mr. De Bourbon-Busset said that on a recent trip to South America, "I was struck by the extraordinary institution there for the French language."

"Everywhere we had to refuse people's admission to French Institutes and high schools," he said. "Everybody wants to learn our language or perfect himself in it. This is equally true of the Near East. The French language represents a spiritual element of irreplaceable value."

Mr. De Bourbon-Busset addressed a banquet offered by the Association of Friends of the French Republic. The dinner was attended by French Ministers, French Deputies, the Ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and other guests.



The Duke of Edinburgh, in centre, talks with Viscount Montgomery (left) and General Gruber during his visit to SHAPE — part of his recent two-day trip to France.—Express Photo.

WEST AFRICAN CIVIL SERVICE

EQUAL RATES OF PAY RECOMMENDED BY SALARIES COMMISSION

Kampala, Uganda, July 8.

An official commission on reviewing salaries in the West African civil service today recommended equal rates of pay for all races—and for women as well as men.

The commission is set up by the governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, the Chairman of the East Africa Aid Commission, and the British resident of Zanzibar.

At present, Africans and Asians in the senior civil service with the same qualifications as their European counterparts receive only three-fifths of the salary.

The commission's report welcomed the intention of the East African Council to abolish this "three-fifths" rule.

The report said: "The essential principle is that for the future there shall be no barrier in part of the service, which is in fact (even though in name) one of the race."

The commission met under the chairmanship of Sir David Lindsay, who four years ago was the president of a commission on the Gold Coast civil service.

Its aim was the abolition of racial distinctions in pay and grading by responsibility of duties, instead of by race, where it exists.

RECRUITING

The report commented that the East African territories are not yet in a position of being able to staff their public service entirely from their own resources.

The commission tried to provide foundations for a public service which would ultimately be recruited wholly within the territories.

It recommended certain basic salary scales on the assumption that they were intended for local candidates, and said that if East Africa wished to recruit external candidates, some additional incentive must be offered, without conferring any superiority in status of seniority.

THREE-FIFTHS RULE

The three-fifths rule for salaries had been attributed to the additional expenditure to which the expatriate officer was put, but to the local officer, it seemed an implied commission of worth and became an object of resentment.

The commission says that so far as the public service is multi-racial, each race must make its full contribution. Advantages of entry and advancement must give full scope for the qualities and attitudes of each race.

The limit of advance of any serving member of service must be set solely by his qualifications and ability, and ability must be held to include the qualities of integrity, character and leadership."

No Money, No Raft

Alameda, Calif., July 7.

Crewmen of the raft, Lehi, hoped today "outside help" will come forward to pay off old debts and let them undertake their foodless and waterless drift to Honolulu.

Keith Pope, one of the crewmen, said that expedition leader Devers Becker incurred debts in 1951 and 1952 and that the crew was now seeking outside help to pay them off.

Until the debts were paid off, Sheriff's deputies were holding the 32-foot plank raft under a writ of attachment secured by Becker's creditors.—United Press.

Mau Mau Victims

London, July 7.

Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya had murdered 113 European civilians up to June 10 this year, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said in a Parliamentary reply today.

Opposition by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, said that the number of Mau Mau victims was 113, and that the number of Mau Mau victims was 113.

Thailand Wants U.N. Approval For Observation Group

New York, July 7.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Prince Wan Waihayakon, today asked the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to include in the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly Thailand's appeal for an observation group to watch the Thai borders with Laos and Cambodia.

Before a meeting of the General Assembly could be called it would be necessary for Thailand to ask for a poll of United Nations members and a majority of 31 would have to assent.

In his communication to the Secretary-General, Prince Wan wrote:

"With regard to the date for ascertaining the concurrence of the majority of the member states in the reconvening of the session for the consideration of this proposed additional item, I shall have the honour to communicate with you further in the light of the developments now in progress with respect to Indo-China."

Prince Wan later told a press conference at United Nations headquarters he had taken the step because a similar request by him for a peace commission to be sent to Thailand had been vetoed by the Soviet Union in the Security Council.

He did not intend to press for an immediate poll of member states as he did not wish his Geneva conference, he said, to be overshadowed by the Geneva conference.

Prince Wan, who recently arrived here from Geneva, said M. Pierre Mendes-France, the French Prime Minister, had asked him not to hinder his efforts to bring about an Indo-China settlement until July 20.

"If there is no agreement by that date, I shall ask for the reconvening of the General Assembly as quickly as possible," Prince Wan declared.

He said that on principle he had majority support for the reconvening of such a meeting. "It all depends on a satisfactory agreement being reached in Geneva," he added.

In his letter to the Secretary-General, Prince Wan said that large-scale fighting had recently taken place in the immediate vicinity of Thai territory.

"There is in the view of my Government a possibility of direct incursions of foreign troops into its territory," it continued.

"Moreover the whole world is well aware of the tension in the area and of its dangerous possibilities which go to the very heart of the main purpose of the United Nations—to protect humanity from the scourge of war."

Prince Wan asked that his request be brought to the notice of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the General Assembly, who is at present in Europe.—Reuter.

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West End Tonight

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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Narrative poem (6).
 - Monitors (6).
 - Rit (4).
 - Displacement (6).
 - Undersea worker (6).
 - Infer (6).
 - Concert (4).
 - Attempt (6).
 - Best part (6).
 - Lady (4).
 - Swart (6).
 - Rejoice with disdain (6).
 - Pressing (6).
 - Fruit (4).
 - Loose (6).
 - Picture stands (6).
- DOWN**
- Chastise (4).
 - Nobly (4).
 - Grey old (4).
 - Strip (6).
 - Commanded (7).
 - Opposite (7).
 - Inspects (7).
 - Worth (6).
 - Edited (7).
 - Italy (6).
 - Protect (7).
 - Colloquial language (6).
 - Ascribe (6).
 - Extent (4).
 - Terrific (4).
 - Infinite (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Tracks, 4. Blazed, 8. Turnip, 10. Fleet, 15. Ordeal, 17. Nots, 19. Spectre, 20. Countess, 22. Hero, 25. Nellies, 27. Gritty, 29. Fried, 30. Errand, 31. Legged, 32. Stern, Down: 1. Totem, 2. Strut, 3. Saxon, 5. Lops, 6. Zenith, 7. Sables, 9. Present, 11. Dancer, 12. Deplete, 13. Aids, 14. Ignorance, 16. True, 20. Chapel, 21. Uprising, 24. Tyres, 25. Lovers, 26. Sedan, 28. Lads.

The fighting has now finished, and a coalition has taken over the government in Guatemala. This report, though received late, is still full of interesting colour, showing

WHAT WAR WAS LIKE IN BANANA-LAND

From Donald Ludlow

At
Invasion
HQ

bride in white with bouquet, groom in smart morning suit — should hang on the wall alongside manifestos and a declaration of liberation prepared for Guatemala.

He says: "We don't want to fight the Guatemalan Army or the Guatemalan people. We are only fighting Arbenz and the Reds. If he quits there'll be peace."

So it looks as if the colonel is seeking victory through the mosquito stings of his tiny, gim-crack air force and by infiltration—seizing some places and then starting a snowball or revolt that will roll on Guatemala City.

This is not a bad bet and, if today's claims are true, a revolt could happen quickly. In Tenth Street they are excited at the "surrender" of thearrison town of Coban, 60 miles north of Guatemala City, and at the latest Arbenz order forbidding petrol for private cars.

Indignation

But, President Arbenz, is not without cards to play—the 2,000 tons of Iron Curtain arms now stacked in cellars of his palace. If he does as the Communists want him to do—hand the guns to the campesinos (peasants)—Guatemala will be steeped in bloodshed.

Reporters' hopes of being allowed to get close to the invading troops crumbled sadly.

They were pinned on Colonel Manuel Orellano Portillo, who, from the frontier town of Copan, announced he was the chief information officer of the Army of Liberation, and posed gallantly for a picture with a Luger pistol in his belt.

At Tenth Street headquarters they are indignant. The colonel, they say, is an impostor all out for himself. He has no right to speak for anybody.

Meanwhile, there is no offer of safe-conduct to the "front." So for news of action we have to rely on reports coming back to Tenth Street.

These reports say: The main invasion thrust captured the town of Esquipulas in a walk-over victory.

Surrender

The attackers were led by Colonel Miguel Mendoza, who was defeated when he tried to win the Presidency of Guatemala two years ago.

Mortars were used but only on the outskirts. Then the town surrendered.

Triumphal arches were hastily flung up; the pro-Communist mayor fled, and the people formed themselves into crosses as a sign to aircraft—friendly or hostile—that they were neutral.

In the ancient cathedral the troops of Colonel Armas gave thanks for this first success.

They prayed before the shrine of the Black Christ—a giant crucifix carved in black wood.

It dates from the Spanish conquest in the 16th century and in peacetime attracts pilgrims from all over Central and South America.

Esquipulas gave Colonel Armas the first airstrip inside Guatemala and immediately plans took off to drop pamphlets on the rail-centre of Zacapa.

Flushed with success, the colonel issued an ultimatum to the Arbenz Government to surrender within 24 hours.

Brisk trade

The deadline is well past, and now invasion headquarters are explaining "it was a matter of the moment—the way a man feels."

However that may be, his troops have been flying up to the invasion frontier quite openly from the airport here at Tegucigalpa.

They chartered the planes from a local airline and the machines made several flights a day and took 20 men at a time.

They wear khaki trousers and shirts, which are common working clothes here but quickly become uniforms when adorned by the colonel's sword-and-cross armband.

The men did not have guns in their hands. But with them in the planes went packing cases full of rifles, Bren guns, and flame-throwers.

How did Colonel Armas get these weapons? Everybody smiles at that question. There has always been a brisk arms trade in this part of the world. That is another question on the 60-ampere (Honduran dollar) scale. While the men were billed at Tegucigalpa and the villages around they have never been short of money.



WASHINGTON hangs on the line in the patio of a little pink house in narrow Calle Diez—Tenth Street—from which Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas is directing the invasion of Guatemala. But instead of the headquarters for a revolution, this house in the red-roofed city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, is more like a busy hotel. Charming, plump Mrs. Odilla Armas, the colonel's wife, is there. So is his grey-haired mother.

They are chatting with friends, and getting on with the sewing and darning as if a revolution was the most ordinary thing in the world.

Children scamper in and out among the plotters. Good-looking young men and pretty girls flirt in the shadows. Somebody strums a guitar, somebody taps a typewriter, and a roly-poly lawyer, Señor Luis Coronado, announces: "We shall have a bulletin on the war ready in a minute."

Where is he?

Where is Colonel Armas? I ask. An eager young aide misunderstands the question and points to a pair of long white cotton underpants fluttering from the clothes line. "The colonel's," he says with awe.

Colonel Armas, who will be 40 in November, has lived in this house ever since, three years ago, he tunneled the way out of a gaol into which an old comrade in arms, President Arbenz of next-door Guatemala, had flung him.

So it is not surprising that the place should have a home-sweet-home atmosphere and that the colonel's wedding picture—

Musical name

But the best tip is that he is across the border and 23 miles inside Guatemala at a famous shrine—Christo Negro (Black Christ) in the town of Esquipulas. There he plans to set up his own Government to supplant that of President Arbenz.

This town with the musical name would be a good place for forming the new Government, because Colonel Armas is a devout Roman Catholic and religion is playing a big part in his appeals to the people of Guatemala to throw out the Communists.

From Tenth Street lawyer Coronado issued the first manifesto of the new Government.

It called on the world to recognise "the right of Guatemalans to revolt" and to withdraw recognition from the representatives of President Arbenz at the United Nations and abroad.

Colonel Armas also rejects the right of the United Nations to interfere in his war. He claims it is a purely American affair and should go before the Organisation of American States by which the 21 republics try to keep peace in their own continent.

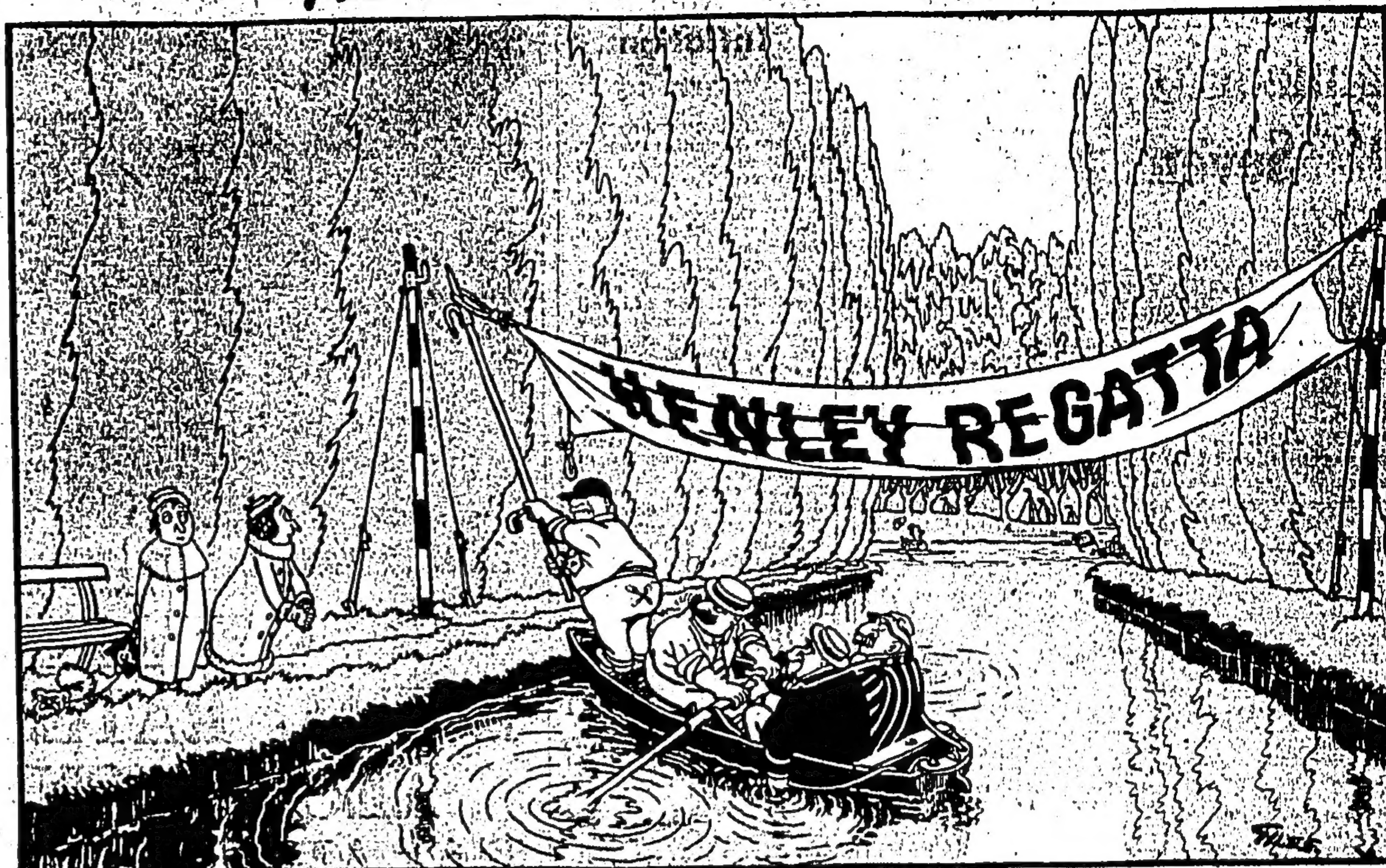
Little news

To refute accusations by President Arbenz that the colonel's forces are largely foreign adventurers from Honduras, Cuba, Salvador, and Nicaragua—accusations that make powerful propaganda to intensify nationalistic Guatemalans—Armas publishes a long list of Guatemalan exiles now rallied under his sword and cross standard.

But on the progress of the invasion, the manifesto gives little news, and seems to suggest that the colonel is marking time and banking that the Guatemalan Army will desert President Arbenz and come over to him.

Colonel Armas says there have been no major battles and few, if any, casualties.

GILES and those Russian oarsmen



"Will it be all right if we clap if the Russians win?"

London Express Service

RENE MacCOLL sets off again on his second Russian ramble

I SHARE MY SLEEPER WITH A BALLET DANCER

Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R. I had received by airmail, and there was great interest in the pictures of Churchill being made a Garter Knight.

But why is he wearing the strange garb? asked the major. Optimist that I am, I embarked on an attempt to explain about the Order of the Garter, but gave up half-way through.

Then there was oohing and ahing! at the photo of the Queen at the same ceremony. "Elizabeth," they exclaimed, and asked me her age. "So young," I told them the Queen is 28.

The young man's English did not extend to clock times, so I drew a picture on the tablecloth to determine what time we were due at Kharkov. This succeeded well, but the triumph was short-lived when the conductor appeared and lined me up at six roubles (11s. odd) for defacing State property.

I pointed out that the sketch was in pencil and would wash off easily, at which the conductor retorted that if it had not been in pencil the fine would have been stiffer.

However, he was a likable fellow with a grin and a bone-crushing handshake at parting. And he kept the glasses of tea coming continuously when the heat grew almost unbearable.

There seemed to be something on the major's mind, and finally he asked if I was sure I was not an American. I said: "No, Angliad," at which he brightened notably.

Men as well as women carried paper fans. The conductress sported a black beret, white linen overalls and bare legs ending in bobby sox.

When I woke in the morning we were in the heart of the Ukraine. This was the first

time since I arrived in the Soviet Union that I had cast a glance at the countryside and not been instantly sure that I was a long, long way from Western Europe.

There were familiar things like windmills and haystacks and neat orchard groves and dells.

But then, suddenly, the train would be rolling again through an immense plain, and plodding across the middle of this plain heading apparently for infinity, would be a line of peasant women.

Yes—vast plains swooning off into the hallucination of heat-dancing horizons—that is one of the Russian recollections that will stay with me always.

On this trip we lived off the land, for although it is an 18-hour journey there was no dining-car attached. So at spots like Gorsk we nipped off and bought mineral water, hunks of brown bread or sweet cakes.

And here we were at Kharkov on a blazing afternoon. Kharkov was liberated by the Red Army in August 1943. Well, that is 11 years ago.

Kharkov plunged into an enthusiastic and statistics-laden description of his successful struggle to raise the new Kharkov.

That was a course I have never taken in all. Krutik's chief assistant is a woman, and as I looked out of my hotel bedroom I saw women workers and bricklayers standing on a new block of flats.

What is a palace of culture? I visited one of the cultural machinery workers' membership 8,000, and you could describe it as a vast conglomeration of clubs or as they put it, "all sections of culture" from chess to volleyball, and dramatics to cinema.

The palace stays open from 8 a.m. till midnight. Pleasant remark by my guide was: "visited the palace's cinema projection room. See what a lucky find! This new projector has one out to mean that the machine was well finished."

That night the hotel dance band, making the same mistake as the major in the train, played "St. Louis Blues" in my honour. And diners at neighbouring tables gave the thumbs-up sign.

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THEY'D HAVE LIKED LIKE TO DO THE TRAVELLING

DON IDDON'S DIARY

New York, Tuesday. IN any popularity poll conducted here Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden would be at the top as America's most admired Englishmen. They are always welcome.

However, I do not see much evidence of great enthusiasm over this last visit. Perhaps the Americans feel that it would be more appropriate for the young and vigorous President Eisenhower to fly to London rather than have the 70-year-old British Prime Minister take to the air and then undergo the rigours of a blazing, humid Washington week-end.

Some of my friends here say: "It's Franklin Roosevelt with his physical handicap could journey across the Atlantic for conferences, surely. He, at the peak of his strength, could make the trip."

It was an ideal opportunity for Mr. Eisenhower to bolster his sagging prestige on the tenth anniversary of D-Day. This President could have flown to the beaches which he conquered, attended the ceremonies, and then, along with John Foster Dulles, conferred with Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Eden in London.

Some White House advisers are rebuking themselves for not thinking of this before.

Crowded capital

THE capital is crowded with tourists from the 48 States of the Union. They roam the city with cameras, taking pictures of the National Shrine, the monument to George Washington, the Jefferson Memorial, and Lincoln's Memorial.

But most of all the trippers take pictures of themselves by the banks of the Potomac, on the marble steps near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, outside the Capitol, and at the White House gates.

One hundred and fifty-four years ago this was a shabby village in a swamp or mud-puddle. Today it is one of the most magnificent of the world's capitals and certainly the most immaculate.

Tens of thousands of sightseers are touring the show-place now in the heat, heat (it is over 90 in the shade and the humidity is suffocating). Not more than half a dozen

have succeeded in getting a place at the McCarthy-Army hearings and not many of them seem to care.

The people are here to look at their national monuments, not their politicians.

Washington has become a booming summer resort. All along Route 1 from Baltimore there are information bureaux, motels and rooming-houses, snack-bars and restaurants. The capital has got something of the booster spirit of Miami Beach and something of Hollywood.

They are both one-industry towns.

John O'Hara, the author, says: "These two factory towns are peopled by incompetents of a startlingly high level. The incidence of him and temperament in Hollywood is surely as high as in Washington."

Does all right

THE big difference between the film capital and the national capital is that Washington is a proper town. A hotel manager told me: "We never really have suffered here, not even in the depths of the de-

The new city

ON all hands there are big new buildings either finished or semi-finished. And those parts of the town which were too badly wrecked have been transformed into parks and gardens.

I was swept off to the local Soviet building (call it the municipal hall), and there was set down at the desk of Comrade Feodor Prokovievich Zubarev, Vice-President of Kharkov Soviet, and former high-ranking army officer.

We were joined by the city's chief architect, Comrade Krutik, blond and 38, who bosses a staff of 80 and a working force of several thousands. (MacColl was sweating uncontrollably, and linen-suited Zubarev compassionately turned the electric fan on his desk and the luckless MacColl).

Krutik plunged into an enthusiastic and statistics-laden description of his successful struggle to raise the new Kharkov.

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By Appointment Wine Merchants

to His Late

King George VI

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EMPIRE GAMES ROUND-UP

AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS
SENDING TEAMS TO THE
EMPIRE GAMES

By "RECORDER"

Hongkong is sending a team of seven to the British Commonwealth and Empire Games which start at Vancouver, Canada, on July 30—a chief de mission, an athlete, a swimmer and four lawn bowlers.

India has decided to send only four—all athletes. Pakistan, despite lack of finances, hopes to send a team of about 20, which will include eight athletes, three wrestlers, a weightlifter, four cyclists and four boxers.

Now comes the news that South Africa, one of the athletically most important nations in the Commonwealth, is sending only a team of seven athletes to be included.

The Australian and New Zealand teams will be larger than originally anticipated, largely as a result of many athletes being able to raise their own passage to Vancouver or having it raised for them by their local home town communities.

Some territories are sending athletes on Government funds, such as Fiji which has sent a team of 10 athletes, six men and two women. Kenya intends to send nine—all athletes and I believe that they are also going on a Government grant.

One Colony that sent a large team to the last Olympic Games and proposes to send a large one to the Empire Games is Nigeria. They sent their team to Helsinki on penalties raised from school children and there is so much enthusiasm for athletics in this West African territory that the Nigerian AAA hopes to send many more athletes to Vancouver.

South Africa's inability to send a strong team must be most disappointing to the Canadian organizers of the Games. The lack of Springboks will be largely balanced by an exceptionally large team from England, while Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are all making a special effort to send as many as possible to this Empire show.

Many athletes who deserve to be at Vancouver will not be going, while many who don't quite deserve the honour will make the long journey at the expense of a benevolent Government or of a rich Association.

Thus, India's Parduman Singh, who wouldn't have had a shot of a chance of winning a medal at Vancouver, now has

more than half a chance of bagging one or two in the shot put or discus as many better men are staying at home for lack of finances on the part of their Amateur Athletic Association.

Australia is not sending 48-foot shot putter Barry Donath while South Africa is not sending 40-foot John Short. Thus Parduman Singh, at 47 feet, is quite likely to take third place behind England's John Savidge and South Africa's Stephanus du Plessis. Canada's John Pavell may, of course, spoil the Indian giant's chances if he can reproduce his form of last year.

The 220 Yards Dash will not see either Gideon van Heerden or Edmund Mendelsohn of South Africa or any Australian other than Hector Hogan.

Hogan, whose best is 21.3 seconds, has not been running good form on his American tour and Michael Agostini, Trinidad wonder of last year, has also fallen off badly. He hasn't even a 22-second effort to his credit this season.

DOUBLE FOR BUTT?

Thus I am tempted to think that the improbable is going to happen at Vancouver. Muhammad Sharif Butt of Pakistan, the 37-year-old Asian Games 200 Metres Champion, is likely to become the first man in history to win an Asian and an Empire Games Championship in the same year.

He is currently in great form. At Abbotsford on June 28 he was clocked at 9.7 seconds over 100 Yards and 21.5 seconds over 220 Yards. His 220 capabilities have not been properly explored as yet in good company and his 21.5 seconds against a strong wind in Manila in the heats of the event—with no competition—suggests that he has 21.4 or 21.3 for the final as his potential.

He likes the Abbotsford weather (the city is in north

Pakistan where it is considerably cooler than anywhere else he has run) and there is no reason to think that he wouldn't be pleased with Vancouver's mild summer conditions.

His principal opponent at Vancouver will be Leslie Laing, the Jamaican, who has been in good form this season but is essentially an inconsistent runner. Sharif Butt is now just about in peak form. Laing is recovering from a strenuous California season. It will certainly be a great race.

Hector Hogan will reach the final if he recovers from pulled muscle trouble and Agostini may be faster than he has been to date this season. Fiji's Jo Levula is another likely finalist and England's Brian Shenton, the reigning European Champion, who has run the furlong in 22 seconds this season, is another likely finalist.

But the inconsistent Hogan, Shenton, Levula and Agostini will have to contend for their final berths with the second and third place winners at the Asian Games, Pakistan's Muhammad Aslam and Hongkong's Stephen Xavier.

Some may think it ridiculous to consider Xavier as having any chance at all in this crack field, but the Hongkong boy is capable of producing his 22.2 seconds in the final more regularly than Shenton, Levula or Agostini.

His 22.1-22.3-22.2 series at Manila hasn't often been duplicated by his rivals to be at Vancouver and Xavier will go into the final more confident of himself after having had his baptism of "nerves" at Manila and the memory that he led Sharif Butt and Aslam with 30 yards to go at the Asian Games.

Xavier's near two-month rest from athletics is as likely to prove beneficial as not and the best attitude he can adopt is an entirely carefree one. If he succeeds, well and good. If he doesn't, what more can be expected of a comparative novice in international athletics?

The chances are that Xavier will be just as happy in the 100 Yards at Vancouver as in the 220 Yards. Outside of Hogan, not one of his opponents at the Games has shown any consistency under 9.9 seconds for the distance. And Hogan may still be lame!

MORE AND BETTER

As the season at Home progresses, news of more and better marks comes in every other day. The last mail brings the total number of British millers under 4:15 to 281. Best of the new names under 4:15 is Freddie Green at 4:11.6.

British quarter-milers under 50 seconds for the season now number 18, which is about twice as many as in any other season in history. There are 14 half-milers under 1 minute 55 seconds.

England's now four-year famine in the sprints may also be at an end. Eighteen-year-old junior Michael Ruddy ran the furlong in 21.6 seconds around a turn at Welton-on-Thames on June 12. The performance, however, came too late for his inclusion in England's Empire Games team.

NOT MAU MAU

Kenya's nine-man team for the Games includes five Nandi teenagers. There may be a Kikuyu among the four others, but he will certainly not be a Mau Mau.

Best of Kenya's team is Jonathan Lenemila, a high jumper who has cleared 6 feet 7 inches. This is not an Empire record as some news agencies and newspapers report. The Empire record is held by Christian de Jongh of South Africa, who cleared 6 feet 7 1/2 inches in 1950. De Jongh lost his life in the war in Korea while flying with the Royal South African Air Force.

Lenemila's mark, made at Kampala in Uganda, is not even the best Empire mark for the year as John Vernon of Australia cleared 6 feet 7 1/2 inches in March.

But the Kenya athletic standard is rising and on general all-round ability the Kenyans are now next only to the big Dominions. At their Championships this year the outstanding athlete outside of Lenemila, who cleared 6 feet 6 inches on that occasion, was javelin thrower Mambumba, who reached 204 feet 6 inches.

Other marks were also good. Kenyan 100 Yards Champion, 1959, 10.8 seconds, cleared 49.2 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 200 Yards Champion, 1959, 22.3 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 400 Yards Champion, 1959, 1.07 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 800 Yards Champion, 1959, 2.14 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 1600 Yards Champion, 1959, 4.30 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 3200 Yards Champion, 1959, 8.50 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 6400 Yards Champion, 1959, 17.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 12800 Yards Champion, 1959, 34.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 25600 Yards Champion, 1959, 68.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 51200 Yards Champion, 1959, 136.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 102400 Yards Champion, 1959, 272.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 204800 Yards Champion, 1959, 544.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. 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Kenyan 1677721600 Yards Champion, 1959, 4456448.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 3355443200 Yards Champion, 1959, 8912896.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 6710886400 Yards Champion, 1959, 17825792.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 13421772800 Yards Champion, 1959, 35651584.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 26843545600 Yards Champion, 1959, 71303168.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 53687091200 Yards Champion, 1959, 142606336.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 107374182400 Yards Champion, 1959, 285212672.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 214748364800 Yards Champion, 1959, 570425344.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 429496729600 Yards Champion, 1959, 1140850688.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 858993459200 Yards Champion, 1959, 2281701376.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. Kenyan 1717986918400 Yards Champion, 1959, 4563402752.00 seconds, cleared 50.3 for 44 Yards. 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UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA RETAINS BADMINTON CHALLENGE TROPHY

By "ARGONAUT"

The University of Malaya easily upheld its reputation in the shuttle game when it again defeated Hongkong University yesterday by six games to one to retain the Aw Boon Haw Challenge Trophy for the third successive time.

The match, which was played before a large and enthusiastic crowd in the Great Hall of the University made history in that it was the first time that badminton was played in an air-conditioned hall in this Colony.

The local University started promisingly in the opening match with a men's singles display by Hooi Seng-tuck, but after losing this match trailed off badly in the next three games to allow the Malaysians to chalk up four straight wins and clinch the series.

Though outplayed in the first set of the opening match to the tune of 15-1, Hooi Seng-tuck staged the most gallant struggle of the night when he fought

back from 1-7 and 3-8 to take the second set from the UM runner-up, Tay Chin-san, by 15-10.

Continuing to attack his opponent's weak spot in the forehand back-corner, Hooi raced through to a 5-0 and 12-0 lead in the third set. A change of tactics by Tay brought him the desired result.

Smashing at every opportunity, he reeled off six points in a row to draw level at 12-12. An out shot by Tay gave Hooi the 13th point, but this lead was short-lived. Tay forced the set to deuce with another strong smash and completed the match with two spells of forceful smashing.

The second singles game of the evening gave Malaysia's Lee Tong-ke a surprisingly easy 15-11 and 15-2 win over Hongkong's Heah Hock-thye. Heah played well to form in the initial stages of the game and enjoyed a 10-3 and 11-0 lead.

A sudden change of attitude at this stage saw an indifferent Heah making only half-hearted attempts to stem the tide as Lee romped home by scoring nine points in a row.

The second set was practically a walkover with Heah making only feeble attempts to stop his opponent, who after taking an 11-1 lead easily took it to set at 15-2.

The Malaysian University forged ahead to 3-0 in the game score with a comfortable 15-6 and 15-8 win by its mixed doubles pair of Tay Chin-san and Tay Seow-huah (UM) lost to Yeow Meng-teng & Heah Hock-thye 15-11, 15-2.

Freddie Tan Fuy-keo & Fong See-long (UM) beat Hooi Seng-tuck & Joseph Foo 15-4, 15-11.

Ladies' Doubles
Helen Heng & Neela Rajaratnam (UM) beat Sylvia Loo & Betty Choo 15-2, 15-0.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY
A brilliant display of top-grade badminton by the 1948 and 1949 Malaysian Ladies' Singles Champion, Miss Helen Heng, highlighted the fourth

game of the evening which saw the Malaysians clinch the night's match with a 15-4 and 15-1 win over Tay Chin-san and Miss Sylvia Loo.

The Malaysian Champion's fine services, strong smashes and low forcing drives time and again took their toll and paved the way to her side's easy win.

Credit for gaining Hongkong's men's doubles combination of Yeow Meng-teng and Heah Hock-thye.

Yeow treated the crowd to a rollicking time with his court antics, but these did not affect the fine attacking game played by him and Heah which enabled them to score a 15-13 and 15-8 triumph over Tay Chin-san & Tay Seow-huah.

The Malaysians proved too good in the remaining two games of the evening and were hardly extended in both of these.

Men's Singles
Tay Chin-san (UM) beat Hooi Seng-tuck 15-1, 10-15, 18-13.
Lee Tong-ke (UM) beat Heah Hock-thye 15-11, 15-2.

Mixed Doubles
Tay Chin-san (UM) & Neela Rajaratnam (UM) beat Joseph Foo and Betty Choo 15-4, 15-8.
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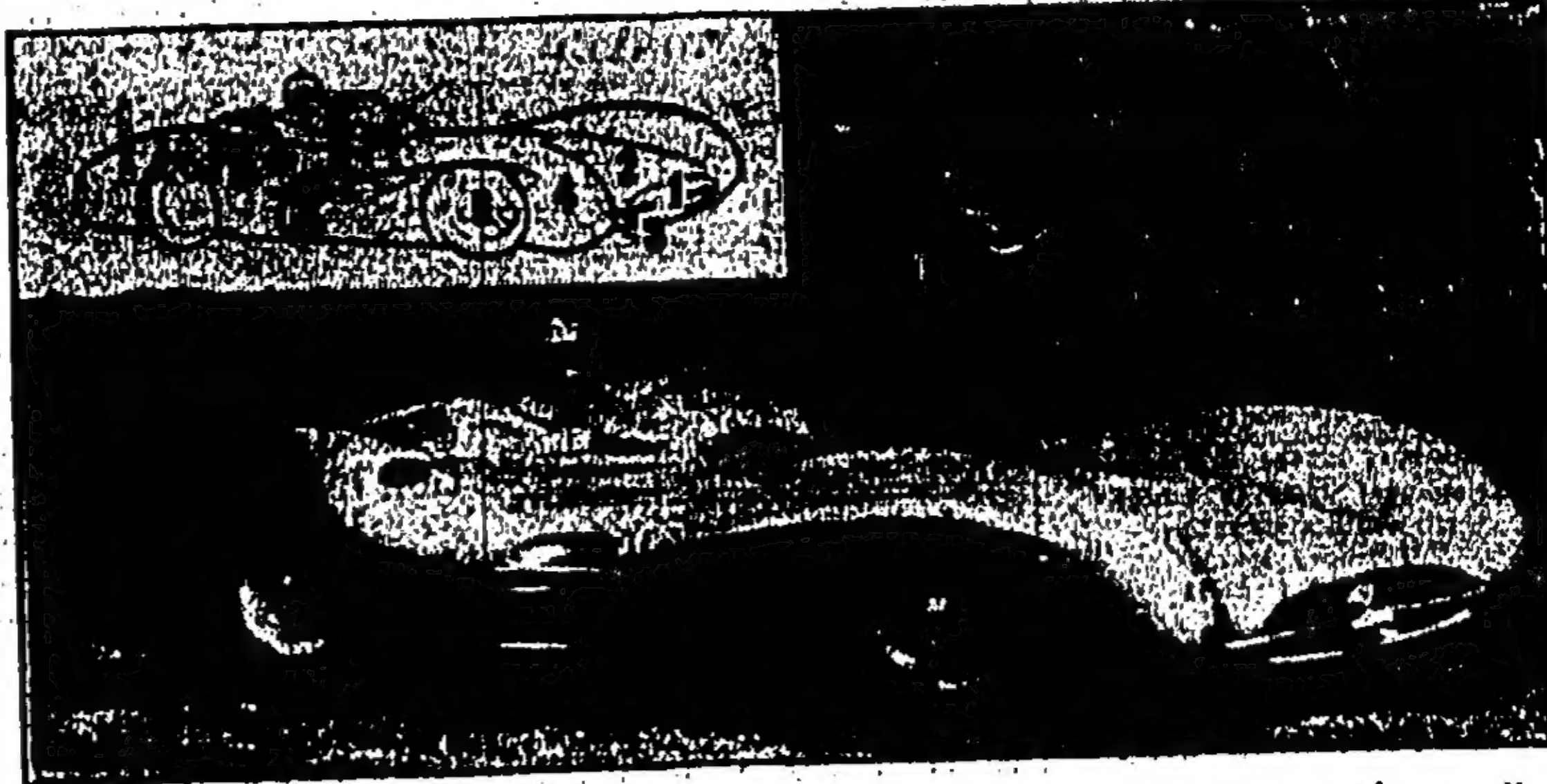
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The New Mercedes



This is the car the Germans built—the car that is creating panic on all of Europe's Grand Prix circuits. The all-conquering Italians—Ferrari, Maserati, Alfa Romeo—who have ruled since the war, waited anxiously for the first appearance of the three silver-painted Mercedes, first German cars to race since the war.

That was last Sunday in the French Grand Prix at Rheims. Mercedes cars won the first two places.

Before the war the Mercedes were supreme. One man who thinks they still are is Juan Manuel Fangio, the Argentinean who has done more than any other driver to put Italian cars in front.

This year he has been offered cars by Maserati and Mercedes. Although he won at Spa in a Maserati two weeks ago, he had

secret trials in the Mercedes before his victories at Rheims. "I have chosen to drive Mercedes," he said.

Why? Said a Mercedes spokesman: "Fangio says our car is 20 miles an hour faster."

This picture is exclusive. It was taken at the firm's testing ground, with Carl Kling, Mercedes No. 2 driver, and second at Rheims at the wheel. The new Mercedes has caused much eyebrow-lifting among the masses of motor-cycling.

KEY TO INSET

1. "Dall-like" futuristic radiator.
2. Straight-8 engine.
3. Inboard brakes.
4. Only Grand Prix car with wings.
5. Wire wheels are coming back into fashion.
6. Air scoop to cool driver.
7. Twin exhaust pipes.
8. Air scoop to cool rear tyres and brakes.
9. "Brooklands" type headrest.

(London Express Service.)

CLEMENT JONES' Film Shop

The Co-Stars Total 150 Years In Age, But They're Still Full Of Bounce

Although their combined ages total nearly 150 years, Charles Coburn and Spring Byington still are full of bounce, ginger and zip. They are lively proof that the calendar has nothing to do with high spirits.

"I hit the pillow looking forward to tomorrow," said Coburn, in explaining his vitality. "It's just that I don't spring out of bed any more. Can't. But I've never been bored. Even after 77 years I keep wishing the days were longer. There is always so much to do."

Coburn and his equally young-in-spirit sidekick, Spring Byington, co-star in Panamint Productions' "The Rocker Man," a more active and fun to be around than many persons half as old. Miss Byington, with typical feminine coyness, refuses to tell her age.

"I keep looking for new worlds to conquer," she said. "New challenges, new approaches. They are stimulating and keep one's mind active. The thing to avoid is stagnation. Luckily, that seems to have been easy for me."

Spring has sidestepped "stagnation" by busy herself in television and radio between screen roles. She found television a powerful challenge to her abilities.

COBURN'S FORMULA
"So much to learn and so much to unlearn!" she exclaimed. "It utterly reverses film acting technique. At first I was so nervous I almost cried. But now I feel like a veteran in four fields, the stage, screen, radio and teevee. I keep wondering what next?"

Miss Byington disavows any formula for longevity. Coburn, on the other hand, fairly shouts his.

"Good health!" he trumpets. "Keep your health and you've got everything."

Coburn declares he has been blessed with good health all his life. He chain-smokes cigars and believes the prettiest thing in the world, next to a racing trotter, is a successfully drawn-to-inside straight. He returns to the stage periodically, and recommends the practice to movie actors of all ages.

"Nothing better for a fellow who's got to face a live audience every so often," he said. "This puts a man on his mettle. Sharpens him up. Revitalizes him. It's like sending a doctor back to medical school for a refresher course. Puts the old boy on his toes again."

KIDDING THE RHUMBA
South America, take it away! Betty Grable felt about the rumba after a strenuous day of dancing Latin steps in a production number that kides the rhumba.

Betty, wearing a glamorous costume that simply re-created the justly famous rumba, was going through undulations, convulsions, gyrations and contortions that started at her midriff and worked up and down her curvaceous chassis.

Behind her, a line of boys and girls visually echoed Betty's steps and gestures. The sidekick, carefully watching Betty and the dancers, stood the choreographer, Jack Cole.

"Cut!" called director H. C. Potter. And as quickly as night falls in the tropics, Betty dropped to the floor of the stage. A split second later, the line-dancers did the same. Betty's mind brought her a glass of water and a small paper fan. Betty gulped the water and used the fan frantically.

THE LINIMENT KID
"You were great, Betty," said Cole, kneeling beside her. Betty flashed him a quick smile.

"If you're planning to kill me off, this is doing it," she kidded. "I've done a difficult dance routine in my time, but nothing like this. I've lunched this. But it looks all right from out front, I'm happy."

Later, Cole explained he selected this story, "Three For The Show," because the rumba, rhumba and ramba are nearly always portrayed as ultra-torrid and torrid. It was about time, he said, to satirize the legend that the Latin Americans are one big gob of moonlight.

Betty, who took off with very little, took off with very little. Betty, who took off with very little, took off with very little.

strenuous the routine becomes, the better he likes it.

"If I had known about this dance before I signed for the picture, I would have stipulated liniment as well as salary. I'm using plenty of the former when I get home from the studio each night."

POWERFUL INFLUENCE
If you are an average citizen, the motion picture screen exerts a powerful influence in your life. A great deal more than you realize, as a matter of fact.

Like the classic example of the floating iceberg, this influence is 90 per cent submerged and operates mainly through your subconscious mind.

And, you'll be glad to learn, the influences thus impressed on your life and your character are in the overwhelming majority of instances beneficial.

These facts and conclusions are the disclosures of Hugo Fregonese, a movie-maker who did considerable research and cogitation himself on the subject and then was sufficiently interested to commission a professional psychologist and psychoanalyst, Dr. Mason Rose, to make a study and come up with a report.

Fregonese's conclusions were confirmed by Dr. Rose—the influence of the movies is extensive and operates through your subconscious long after you have forgotten the specific film.

MOVIE DREAMS
"The concept of the motion picture presentation," Fregonese quotes Dr. Rose as saying, "has become so integrated in our living today that many recent novelties actually are their dreams in the form of films!"

"And he's not kidding," Fregonese added. "When I'm working hard directing a picture I get to where I dream myself in scenes and takes. I understand one common 'retention mechanism' which appears in dreams is one in which the individual tends to make up all more optimistic."

"This derives, partly from the attitude of expectancy of a 'happy ending,' so familiar on the screen," Fregonese said. "It is easy for a movie-goer to pick up and to reflect in his own private life, and thinking the attitude that everything is going to turn out well in the end."

After all, Fregonese added, when you see a movie you sit there spellbound for a couple of hours contemplating the excitement of the other things that are going on. You're bound to see a lot of it. United Press.

British Open Golf Championship

Sam King And Bill Spence Lead At Royal Birkdale

Southport, Lancashire, July 7. Sam King, British Ryder Cup international, and Bill Spence of Darford tied for the lead, each with 69, when more than half the field of 97 had completed the first round proper of the British Open Golf Championship on the Royal Birkdale course here today.

Using a 50-year-old putter, King, first of the qualifiers to tee off, was out in 33 and home in 36. His 69 equalled the course record for the testing 6,867 yards links set yesterday by Tony Harman.

A chip and a single putt at the 470-yard 18th gave him the figures which set the rest of the field a splendid target.

King was in deadly form on and around the greens. His favourite 80-year-old hickory-shafted putter was bought in an antique shop for two shillings two years ago.

Bill Spence, 42-year-old professional from the Kent Club, Darford, played steadily to reach the turn in 34. He was three under fours after 12 holes and after some trouble at the next he holed a magnificent four-yard putt for a birdie three on the home green to equal the record.

Nearest rival at that stage was Antonio Cerda of the Argentine, who has a good record in this event, having twice been runner-up. He finished in 71 after being three under fours for 13 holes and then taking a six and a five.

Peter Thomson (Australia), Ugo Grappone (Italy), J. B. Auld (France), local professional Ted Halse and American Jim Turney were on the 73 mark. Bobby Locke of South Africa, favourite to win for the fourth time, could do no better than 74.

LEADING SCORES
Leaders at the end of the first round were:

HKFC RUGBY MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Hong Kong Football Club Rugby Section on Tuesday, July 13, at the Club House, Happy Valley, at 6 p.m. which is open to all Members who wish to play for or are interested in the Club XV's during the coming season.

The express purpose of this meeting is to elect the Officers of the Rugby Section for the coming season. It is also a chance for the representatives of the Rugby Section of the General Committee of the Club to meet and discuss the future of the Rugby Section.

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 27. Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated July 6, 1954.

Reporting Procedure—Injuries Received Whilst Undergoing Training—Members of the Force who receive injuries whilst undergoing training will report to the nearest Government Hospital, i.e. Kowloon Hospital or Queen Mary Hospital for treatment and not to military hospitals. They will be in possession of a certificate signed by an Officer which will be handed to the Hospital Authorities certifying that they are members of the R.H.K.D.F.

Reporting Procedure—Speculation Broken Whilst Undergoing Training—Members of the Force who break or damage their spectacles whilst undergoing training will report to the Principal Officer, Medical Department, Hongkong General Bank Building, with the spectacles for arrangements to be made in connection with repairs and replacements which will be carried out by the Government Optical Technician. The broken spectacles will be certified by an Officer as not being due to carelessness on the part of the wearer and will be replaced with new spectacles. Members of the Force who break or damage their spectacles whilst undergoing training will report to the Principal Officer, Medical Department, Hongkong General Bank Building, with the spectacles for arrangements to be made in connection with repairs and replacements which will be carried out by the Government Optical Technician. The broken spectacles will be certified by an Officer as not being due to carelessness on the part of the wearer and will be replaced with new spectacles.

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"NELLORE"	due 13th July	from Australia for Japan
"NELLORE"	due 1st Aug.	from Sandakan, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

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FUNERAL

BATEMAN—Friends of Capt. R. W. Bateman, D.S.O., deceased, are advised that the Funeral Service will take place at 3 p.m. tomorrow at St. Peter's Chapel, Mission to Seafarers, Gloucester Road, Wanchai, followed by Cremation at Diamond Hill. Donations in lieu of flowers to either Russian Orthodox Church, St. Elizabeth, Kowloon, or Mission to Seafarers, Wanchai.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 2431

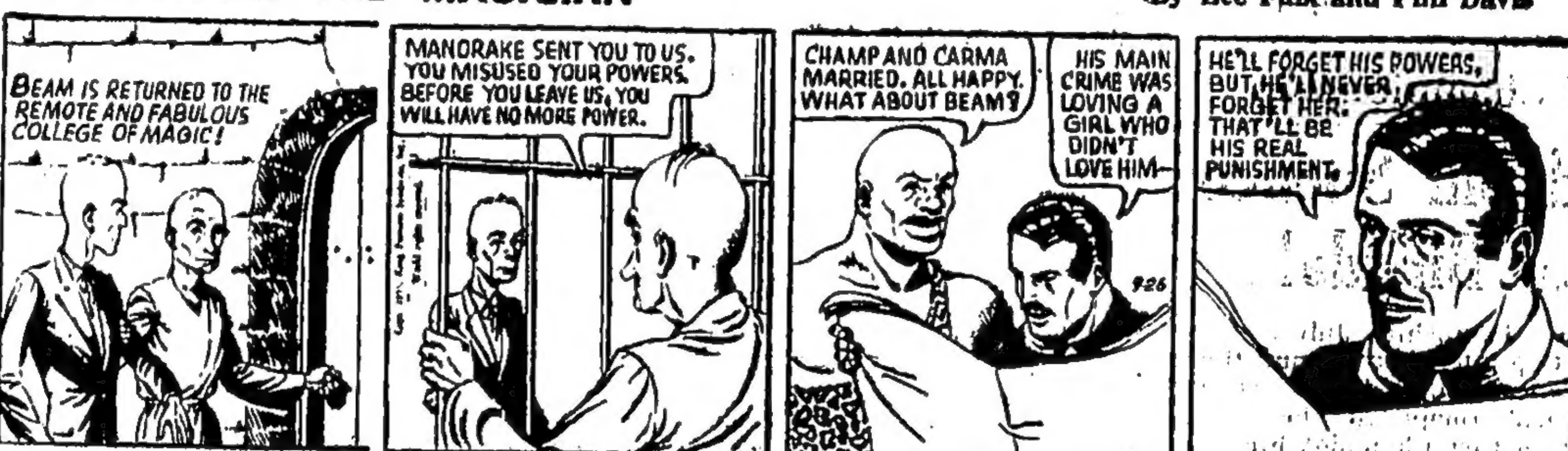
FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"VIET-NAM" sailing July 9th
"CAMBODGE" sailing Aug. 7th

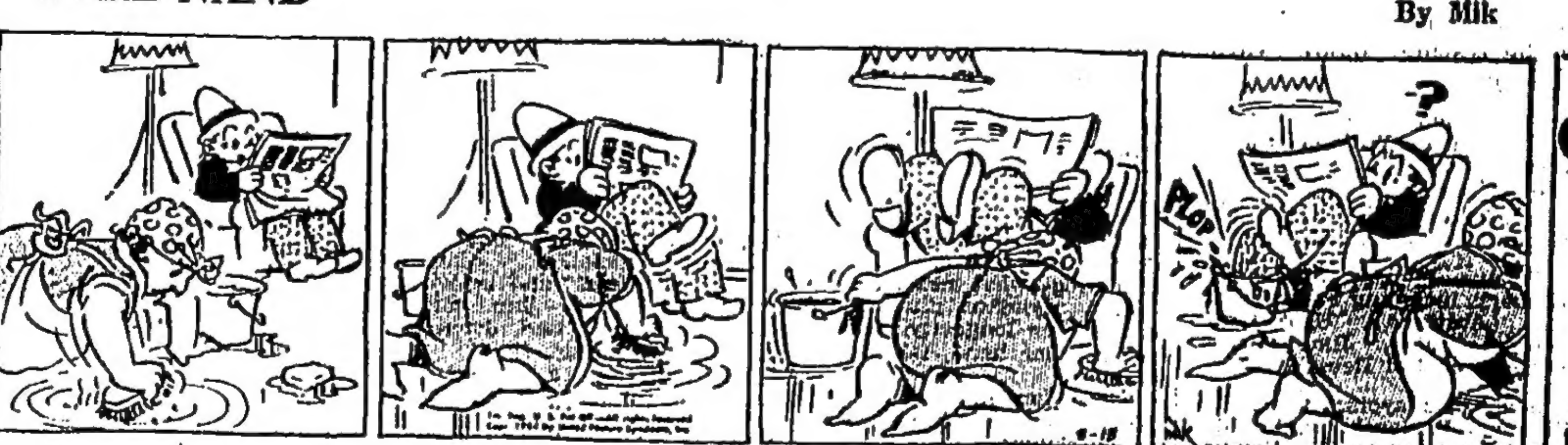
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"MONKAY" sailing July 18th
"MEKONG" sailing Aug. 4th

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERNAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



F.A.O. To Publish Statistics On Food Resources

Rome, July 7.

An inventory of the world's agricultural resources is to be published during the next two years, on the basis of information supplied to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation by about 100 nations and territories. But it will not be complete. Representing the capacity of some 63 per cent of the world's cultivable surface to feed 67.6 per cent of the world's people, it will not include facts and figures from the Soviet Union and China.

The Organisation claims, however, that it will be the most exhaustive census of food resources ever attempted.

It will appear in three volumes, the first of which, describing the statistical methods used by participating countries in carrying out the census, will be published at the end of this year.

The second volume will give the vital facts and figures on a uniform country by country basis.

The third will compare census results of individual countries and analyse the most important factors.

NUMBER OF FARMS

The census will show the number of farms in each reporting country and classify them according to systems of tenure.

It will estimate the total area under cultivation and split this figure up according to types of crops grown and livestock reared. It will also show how many people work on one type of farm as opposed to another.

It will report on the progress of mechanisation throughout the world.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation declares that this and other technical information is the source of "basic knowledge for planning what should be done and where, to raise world food production, and improve the agrarian structure."

In these three volumes, the Organisation will make known the results of a census which started in 1950, though it was

prepared and planned as long ago as 1947.

In 1947 and 1948, the world's agricultural statisticians met several times to decide on uniform definitions and the form of the questionnaire to be sent to each of the more than 150 countries and territories invited to take part.

TRAINING COURSES

Census officials attended special training courses in Mexico, Baghdad, Paris, Calcutta, New Delhi, and Calcutta between 1948 and 1950 to learn the suggested technique for carrying out the census.

Senior officials met again in 1951 at Rio de Janeiro to attend a training course on the tabulation of census results.

As the work of the 1950 World Census of Agriculture draws to an end, the Organisation is already planning another to be held in 1960, and hopes that the 1960 enterprise will include results from countries and territories which did not take part in the 1950 census.

Famine and glut can be avoided or forecast and counteracted by action resulting from a study of such figures and evidence of production changes as the census will provide.

With the fundamental information contained in the reports the Food and Agricultural Organisation will be able to judge "the usefulness of otherwise proposed irrigation projects, crop development programmes, and new secondary industries based on agricultural production." — China Mail Special.

Brazilian Catholics Preparing For Eucharistic Year

Rio de Janeiro, July 7.

Catholics in Brazil are busy on preparations for the Eucharistic Year which is to precede the holding of the 36th Eucharistic Congress here from July 18-24, 1955.

The Eucharistic Year is due to open on July 18, with High Mass celebrated in the municipal football stadium, which can hold 200,000 persons. At this Mass, the "Hymn of Congress" will be sung for the first time by a choir of one thousand voices.

The hymn, which was chosen in a competition in which more than 200 composers took part, was written by Maestro Maximiliano Hellman, with words by Dom Marcos Barbosa, a monk in the Sao Bento Monastery in Rio.

It was chosen by a jury composed of such eminent musicians and ecclesiastics as Monsignor Bartholomew, Vice-Master of the Sistine Chapel choir; Monsignor Le Groum, director of the Gregorian Institute of Paris; Professor Gimenez Benal, Master of sacred music in the Catholic Churches of the United States; the Brazilian maestro Elias de Carvalho, and others.

Interviewed by the Rio press on preparations for the Eucharistic Year and Congress, Dom Helder Camara, titular Bishop of Recife and auxiliary to the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro who is general secretary of the 36th Eucharistic Congress said:

"We have the full collaboration of the Brazilian Government for carrying out the year's programme. Though in Brazil the Church is separate from the State, the Government authorities are conscious of the enormous significance of the Congress which, apart from representing a spiritual uplift of great importance in these confusing times of strife and doubt, will offer a splendid opportunity for propaganda for Brazil abroad."

GOVT ASSISTANCE

Dom Helder said that the Brazilian President himself had sent a representative to confer

PROPAGANDA

Pamphlets, bulletins and posters, written in six different languages, are being distributed throughout the world. Dom Helder showed samples of these to Rio press representatives who agreed that they were well presented and the texts and photographs in good taste, while still having tourist propaganda value for Rio and environs.

U.S. VISITORS

For visitors from the United States, an American public relations company is in charge of propaganda and of travel bookings, lodgings, and so on. It is reported that Moore McCormack has already sold all passenger space on both the Argentina and Brazil in which Cardinal Spellman is booked to travel.

In addition to Cardinal Spellman, Dom Helder expects 21 other cardinals and more than 500 bishops and archbishops as well as diocesan representatives from the five continents, to attend the Congress. In addition, he says, "all Brazil is possessed of the most ardent enthusiasm while in Rio alone more than a million Catholics hope to attend the ceremonies."

"Eucharistic Congresses have grown from year to year," he added. The last one was held in Barcelona and was a wonderful demonstration of faith. The Rio Congress will probably surpass that one, both in the number of people taking part and in the splendour of the city in which it is to be held.

"During the opening Mass, a choir of 1,000 voices will sing, and some 2,000,000 are expected to take part in the closing procession." — China Mail Special.

Dutch-Indonesian Union Talks

The Hague, July 7.
Official Dutch circles said today that they were neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the current Dutch-Indonesian Union negotiations.

An official Government spokesman said both delegations were at present holding formal discussions in a businesslike manner.

He said any expression of optimism or pessimism at the present stage would be premature. He said the talks had been conducted in a businesslike manner and that the two sides were still far apart.

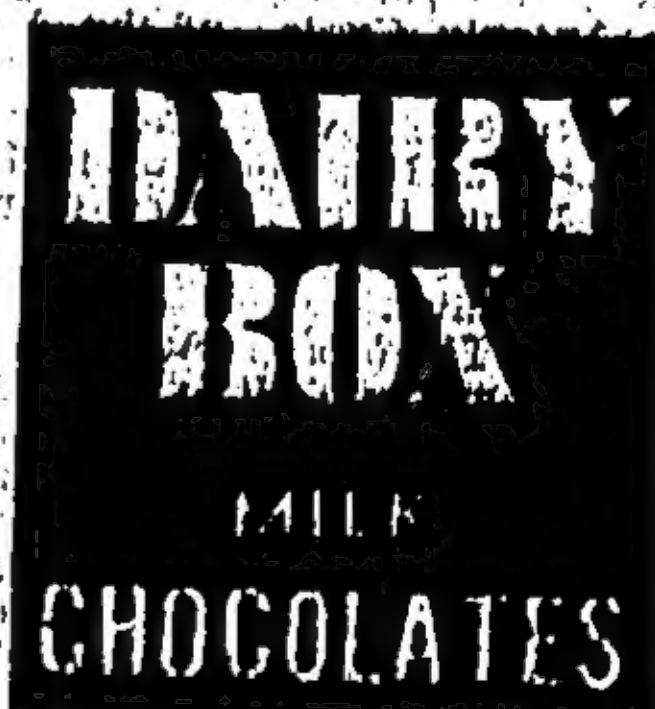
He said the Dutch side was still far from satisfied with the Indonesian proposals and that the Indonesian side was still far from satisfied with the Dutch proposals.

He said the talks were still far from reaching a conclusion and that the two sides were still far apart.

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Paris Students Clash With Police



Students climb on top of captured bus during a number of clashes between police and students which have occurred in Paris recently. A car was set on fire and others overturned, and one policeman was injured. The incidents followed police permission to Paris students who have just completed their school-leaving examination to hold a rag. — Express Photo.

RIISING COSTS IN NEW ZEALAND WORRY GOVT

LAST SESSION BEFORE ELECTIONS

Wellington, New Zealand, July 7.

The present session of the Dominion Parliament, which opened on June 22, promises to be brisk, although Mr Sidney Holland, the Prime Minister, has announced that the programme of legislation will be "interesting but not heavy."

The session is the last before New Zealanders go to the polls next November, and the Prime Minister's statement is regarded by political observers here as indicating that no major tendentious bills are likely to be introduced by the Government.

But they believe that the Government will assume the defensive on one expected opposition attack for its failure to arrest the rise in the cost of living.

On a promise to check rising costs, the National Government came into power in 1949. But it has been forced to admit since then that it is not possible to control costs within the framework of its policy, or to reduce the number of controls imposed by the Labour administration.

While the Government is opposed to a system of subsidies, it has nevertheless found it desirable to maintain them at a level of £14,500,000 a year in order to keep down the prices of foodstuffs.

Were it not for these subsidies the 4-lb loaf of bread would cost 1/10½d over the counter instead of the 1/3d it costs today. Butter would cost 3/0½d per lb instead of 2/-, and a quart of milk would cost 1/0½d instead of 9d.

Labour is far from satisfied with the rising cost of living but beyond hinting that it is returned to power, it would reimpose widespread subsidies, any other means to curb rising prices.

Forecast

Observers here forecast that if Labour is returned, the price controls which the National Government has progressively removed will also be reimposed. It will be, however, for voters to decide whether the National Government's policy of decontrol and allowing prices to find their own levels is better than Labour's policy of strict price control.

In a recent review of public accounts for the year ended last March, Mr Holland announced a small surplus of £1,000,000 and added that the economic position of the Dominion is thoroughly sound.

A day or so later the Minister for Housing, Mr William Sullivan, announced a record house building year as an indication of the progress that the Government is making to overcome one of the more serious problems facing the country.

Main Debates

The cost of living and the housing problems, with which the Labour party has expressed concern in previous years, may well again provide the main debates in the present session when Labour's policy to restore the state house building system will again be aired.

for renting to families with an income limit of between £200 and £700 has not proceeded at the rate maintained by the previous Labour Government but has allowed the private homeowner more scope and more encouragement to get his house built and has for some years now permitted state house tenants to purchase their homes.

Here again the National Government and Labour are at loggerheads over the best housing policy to pursue and Labour is confident that by channeling house building resources into State avenues, it can produce 50,000 houses a year or more.

Meanwhile, in spite of the progress made to overcome the housing shortage rising costs have forced many would-be homebuilders to wait more protracted times, although today there are more opportunities to borrow home finance than ever before.

Election Point

Labour's dissatisfaction with the Government's progress found full expression recently at the annual conference of the New Zealand Labour party which, in no uncertain terms, urged the desirability of making housing one of its main election platform points.

Probably because a general election is not far off, neither the National nor the Labour parties is anxious just yet to make any disclosure of major policy points in their programmes. But obviously other issues besides living costs and housing problems will shortly come into political focus. These may include the Government's import control policy and its recent decision to borrow £12,000,000 from the trading banks to help finance the present and next year's housing programme.

With the decontrol of imports' has come Labour criticism of the Government for allowing importers to bring into the country luxury and non-essential goods, with a consequent wastage of valuable sterling funds.

Borrowing

The Government's borrowing from the trading banks also resulted in Labour allegations of further inflation and the creation of unnecessary credit when loans could have been obtained from the Reserve Bank at a cheaper rate.

But by and large, orthodox financial circles commend the Government for not approaching the Reserve Bank and "turning the handle of the printing press."

Another subject on which political observers here consider that Labour will wage war and endeavour to capitalise is the Government's financial policy generally if for no other reason

than the effect which it has had of preventing local authorities from seeking all the loan money required for local works programmes.

Labour, anxious to capture the marginal seats from the National, will doubtless seek to exploit local grievances, as its present interest in the local issue in one of New Zealand's chief apple growing centres, Nelson, indicates.

Line Closed

A stretch of the Nelson railway line was found to be uneconomic and the Government recently decided to close it. Local feeling, however, is running high and in order to keep the Nelson seat, some members of the Government consider that the decision will have to be reversed.

Such situations are to be found elsewhere in the country, particularly Auckland, which is New Zealand's largest city, where transport problems are acute and call for urgent attention.

Such problems, brought into the political spotlight, are expected to cause the Government further embarrassment during this session and later during the general election campaign.

But the domestic front of economic life in the Dominion shows a clear picture of progress.

There is industrial peace, while factory and farm output is high, the barometer of race-track totalisator investments has made the system of government unimpaired, the National party holds 49 and the Labour party 30.

The seats which are classified as marginal total 20 and they are held mainly by the Government, by as few as 100 to 500 votes.

Voting strength in all 76 European electorates averages 13,000 to 14,000, while the four Maori seats, which have voted Labour consistently since 1935, have a voting population ranging from about 8,000 in one instance to nearly 80,000 in others.

Boundary changes will affect all the electorates before the general election, though voting strengths will remain approximately the same. A big adjustment made, so one Maori electorate will raise its voting strength to about 80,000 which is in line with the three other Maori electorates.—Reuter.

British Merchant Navy Figures Show Big Gain

At the end of April the total strength of the Merchant Navy (excluding Asiatic seamen signed on in Asia) was 145,490, a net gain of 361, compared with a month earlier. This was the largest gain since last September and brought the total increase since the figures were revised at the end of June, 1953, to 2,128.

Statistics issued by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen show that on the Central Register at the end of April, there were 14,049 certificated masters and deck officers (gain of three), 1,003 uncertificated masters and deck officers (loss of two), 4,074 apprentices and cadets (gain of seven), 7,752 certificated engineer officers (gain of 80), 3,434 radio officers (gain of 20), 32,880 deck ratings (loss of 10), 10,109 engine room ratings (gain of 31), 41,857 catering department personnel, including pursers and writers (gain of 254), and 3,008 miscellaneous personnel, including surgeons (loss of 17).

Details of gains and losses in each group during April are shown in the following tables:—

GAINS		Transfer into group on change in rank			
Group	and officers (cert.)	New entrants	Trans-fer into group on change in rank	Trans-fer into group on change in rank	Total
Masters (cert.)	3	02	07	110	
Deck officers (cert.)	80	1	1	90	
Engineer officers (cert.)	80	1	1	90	
Radio officers (cert.)	20	1	1	20	
Deck ratings	32,880	200	15	512	
Engine room ratings	10,109	101	14	342	
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	539	274	10	343	
Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	38	33	13	84	
Total	1,442	675	212	2,329	

LOSSES

Group	Service	Trans-ferred Deaths	Total
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	111	5	116
Deck officers (cert.)	28	1	29
Deck officers (uncert.)	3	1	4
Engineer officers (cert.)	80	0	80
Engineer officers (uncert.)	160	5	165
Radio officers (cert.)	479	12	491
Radio officers (uncert.)	200	0	200
Catering dept. (including pursers and writers)	504	11	515
Miscellaneous personnel (including surgeons)	93	1	94
Total	1,008	30	1,038

During the month 64 second mates and three mates (home trade) certificates were prepared for issue to uncertificated deck officers, apprentices, cadets and deck ratings, and 68 second class certificates were prepared for issue to uncertificated ratings. The holders of these certificates (in so far as they are included in the effective section of the Central Register of Seamen) have been transferred from their pre-certification rank or rating group to the "masters and deck officers (certified)" and "engineer officers (certified)" groups, respectively.

New York Sugar Market

New York, July 7. World No. 4 sugar futures today closed 1 to 4 points lower with sales of 261 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures uniformly 1 point lower with sales of 210 contracts.

World futures eased under realising and hedging after earlier firmness on covering operations.

Domestic futures eased in line with the lower situation in the raw market. Future closings:

World No. 4 (World)	211½
Domestic No. 6	211½
Domestic No. 11	211½
Domestic No. 12	211½
Domestic No. 13	211½
Domestic No. 14	211½
Domestic No. 15	211½
Domestic No. 16	211½
Domestic No. 17	211½
Domestic No. 18	211½
Domestic No. 19	211½
Domestic No. 20	211½
Domestic No. 21	211½
Domestic No. 22	211½
Domestic No. 23	211½
Domestic No. 24	211½
Domestic No. 25	211½
Domestic No. 26	211½
Domestic No. 27	211½
Domestic No. 28	211½
Domestic No. 29	211½
Domestic No. 30	211½
Domestic No. 31	211½
Domestic No. 32	211½
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Domestic No. 92	211½
Domestic No. 93	211½
Domestic No. 94	211½
Domestic No. 95	211½
Domestic No. 96	211½
Domestic No. 97	211½
Domestic No. 98	211½
Domestic No. 99	211½
Domestic No. 100	211½

Liverpool Cotton Market

Liverpool, July 7. The market in spot cottons is started to learn that the Raw Cotton Commission's stock of American type cotton on June 30 was only 95,205 bales of which actual American growth was only 35,100 bales.

This was much less than the market expected and suggests that the Commission has been highly conservative with its dollars.

Britain's imports of Egyptian cotton in the first five months of this year have been almost three times what there were in the same period in 1953—50,370,200 lbs. compared with 20,212,800 lbs.

Official prices for spot cottons, in pence per lb. were all unchanged except—

Egyptian Giza 30 good/full/ good 41.90.

Future prices, American middling cotton, 15/10 inch, closed today in pence per lb., as follows:—

Oct/Nov	31.65
Nov/Dec	31.47
Dec/Jan	31.45
Jan/Feb	31.42
Feb/Mar	31.40
Mar/Apr	31.38
Apr/May	31.36
May/Jun	31.34
Jun/Jul	31.32
Jul/Aug	31.30

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 7. Cotton traders today decided to let matters drift pending tomorrow's government acreage estimate.

The result was another slow session with prices moving irregularly, but keeping above the previous level most of the time.

At the close the list ruled up 1 to 3 points. Opening prices were up 5 to 6 points. New Orleans closed up 3 to 4 points.

Private acreage estimates range from 20,020,000 to 20,500,000 acres, while tentative estimates on production run from 11,800,000 to 13,900,000 bales. The government acreage allotment for this year was 21,379,000.

The first government estimate on production will be made just a month hence. So far crop conditions have been favourable, with some quarters believing that despite the reduced acreage, the production could be heavy, this year because of intensified cultivation, liberal fertilisation and the practice of planting rows closer together.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

July	20.00
Oct.	21.81
Dec.	22.60
Mar.	23.75
May	23.60
—United Press	

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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Hard Currency

WHEN a man's sentence ends and the prison gates close behind him and he is free, elation overrides his other feelings for a little while.

It is some time before he comprehends that the end of his sentence does not necessarily mean the end of his punishment. But as he goes round looking for a job he begins to get the idea.

"What you been doing since you left your last place?" he is asked. He begins to explain and that, very often is that.

The haul back to respectability and a job worth having is a long, long one.

DOUBLY LUCKY

FRANK must have realised how fortunate he was to have made the long haul in nine months.

It was June of last year when he came out of prison, after a 15-month sentence. It was March of this year when he landed the good job—as a valet in the West End hotel.

The pay, with tips added, came to £10 a week, and his meals were free. For a single man, he was not doing too badly.

What must have made him count himself doubly lucky was the fact that the 15-month sentence was not all that was chalked up against this handsome, dark man of 40. There were four other convictions, two others terms of imprisonment.

IN THE GUARDS

BUT there were things that weighed in his favour. For instance, an Army record marked "Excellent."

Frank had served in the Guards for 16 years, and in Norway received such wounds that he still has to go to hospital periodically to receive treatment of his spine.

But as Frank walked along a deserted hotel corridor the other afternoon, he found lying on the floor, a slim wallet.

He picked up the wallet, saw that inside were some dollar bills and travellers' cheques. He slipped the lot into his pocket. A day or two later, in the West End, he converted some of the dollars into £7 sterling.

He was traced through that transaction, arrested and brought to Bow Street, where he pleaded guilty, before Mr. Frank Milton, to stealing the wallet and its contents, valued together at £10.

'JUST PICKED IT UP'

A POLICEMAN told Frank's story to the magistrate who asked: "Have you the faintest idea why he should have turned to crime?"

"No, sir," the policeman said. "Unless it was the spinal trouble he has had since he was wounded. He has had five operations, I believe. His first conviction was in 1949, the year after he left the Army."

The magistrate shook his head, as if wondering where the truth about Frank's motives lay. He asked Frank what he had to say.

"Just picked the thing up, didn't realise it was a wallet at first."

"You must have known perfectly well what your duty was?"

"Yes, I know now. I should have handed it in."

'YOU BREAK FAITH'

"YOU must have known then," said the magistrate. "Naturally, one is extremely sympathetic about a man handicapped through serving his country. If this were the first time, or even the second."

He paused and sighed. "You can't go on taking advantage of that for ever," he said. "Here you are, in a good job, a secure job, and you break faith. You must go to prison for six months."

Without showing by his expression what his feelings were, Frank marched out. If he earns full remission of his sentence by good behaviour, he will be freed again as autumn turns to winter.

MR FERGUSON STRESSES:

Importance Of Character Training In HK Schools

The Deputy Director of Education, Mr G. P. Ferguson stressed the importance of character training at schools when he spoke at the Prize Giving ceremony at the Sam Yuk Middle School in the New Territories this morning.

"There are powerful forces at work in the world today which would make us believe that there are no such things as truth, honesty, tolerance, freedom of thought, and respect for others," he told the children.

"Surely then it is absolutely vital that good character training, far from being neglected, should be of first importance in all our schools. If we are interested in preserving a reasonable way of life."

"It is most heartening, therefore, to realise that in this school, really sound moral training holds such a high place."

"In what one may describe as the mass education of these modern times, often there is said that there is little time to devote to character training. The requirements of modern life demand the knowledge of so many subjects without which a youth who leaves school cannot find employment."

"You will also hear parents ask why their children are expected to waste their time at school learning this or that subject. That's not going to get them a job, they will say."

"There is obviously something wrong in both these ideas, so let me very briefly examine with you the word 'educate'."

TWO-FOLD MEANING

Basically it means 'to train'. But that is by no means its full meaning, which is two-fold—to train the mind and the character. I think you will find that any dictionary will bear me out in this, though perhaps in slightly different words.

"It is impossible to train the mind without the character. Let me give you a little example. It is not at all uncommon to hear a child say, 'Oh, I hate this subject. I just cannot understand it.' Would a good teacher say, 'All right, my dear, you needn't do it any more?' I think not."

"Any teacher worth his salt would encourage the child to persevere with the subject to the limit of his or her mental capacity. So the teacher is training the child not to give in to difficulties and at the same time trying to teach a school subject. Mind and character are therefore being trained together."

NO LYING

"No good teacher will tolerate lying or cheating or bullying in his classroom. Is not this character training?"

"If this side of our education is neglected, what sort of influence will these future citizens have when they get out into the world?"

"It cannot be denied that they will influence their fellow men to greater or lesser degree. It seems to me that they will be men and women who will not know the meaning of truth, honesty, tolerance, sympathy or respect for others."

"Is that the sort of person we want our educational system to produce? I think not."

"You children have three major advantages. You have a good school in the healthy atmosphere of the country, your small classes which give you the best opportunity to learn and understand your lessons, and your character training is based on sound moral and religious principles. These advantages are invaluable and I am sure you will use them to the full."

Heavy Loss Of Life In Malaya

London, July 1. Communist terrorists in Malaya have killed 2,107 Asians and 100 Europeans since the outbreak of terrorism in June, 1948.

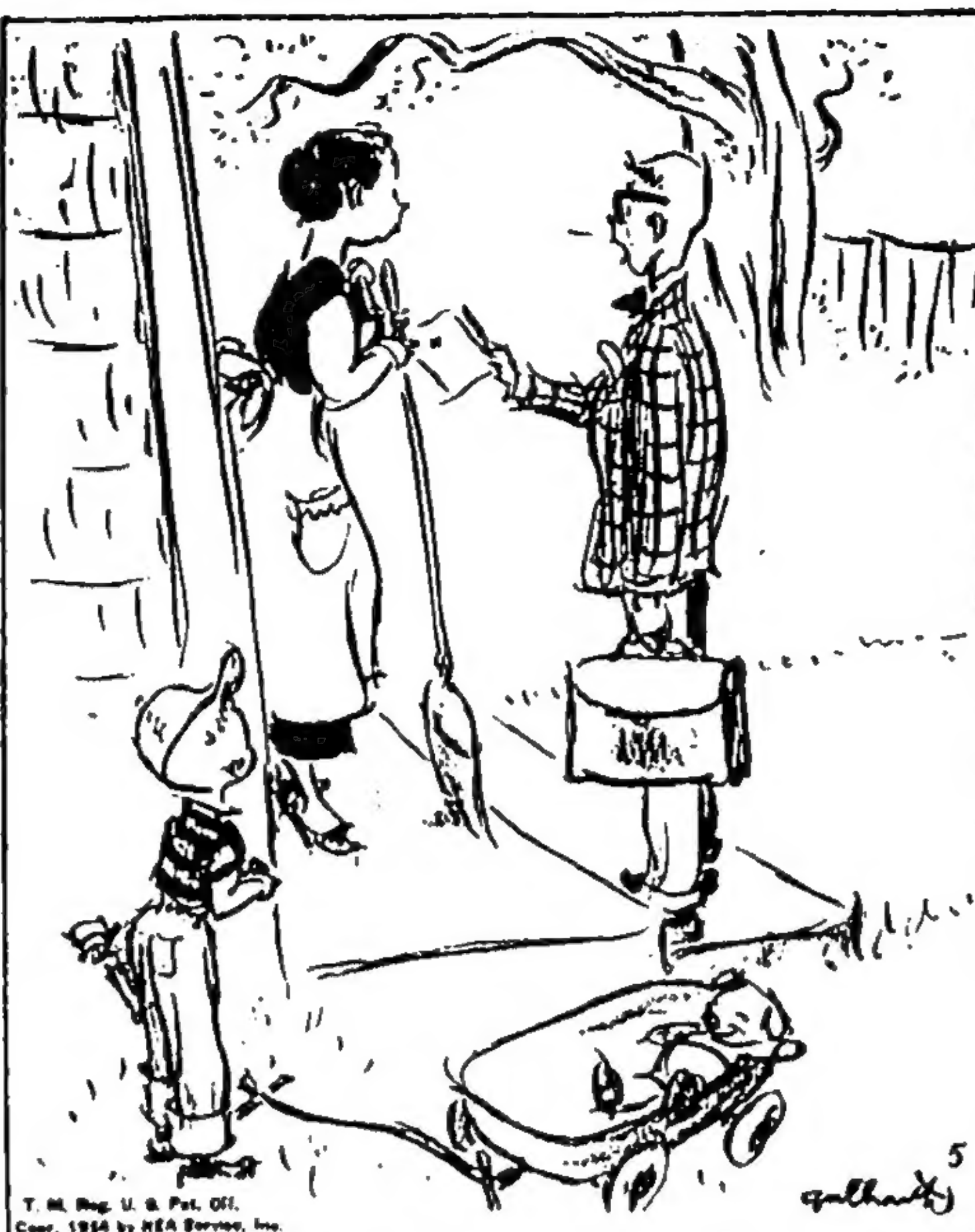
Mr Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, gave these figures in a Parliamentary reply today.

Between June, 1948 and December 1949, the figures were 620 and 35 respectively, he said. They were 606 and 26 in 1950; 518 and 23 in 1951; 327 and 15 in 1952; and 83 and none in 1953.

From January this year until May, 43 Asians and one European were killed, he said.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Remember me? Two years ago I was working my way through college—well, three more subscriptions and I can enroll in postgraduate school!"

Appeal Against Decision By Tenancy Tribunal

The question of whether the occupation of a domestic premises by a business partnership can be described as a surrender of possession by the previous user who is a partner in the same partnership, under section 20(a) of the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, was raised before Judge A. D. Scholes at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Judge Scholes was hearing an appeal against a decision of a Tenancy Tribunal Chairman who refused an application for an eviction order against the occupants of 47 Connaught Road West, first floor.

The appellants are the Shum Yee Ping Tong Co., Ltd. of 219 Wing Lok Street West, second floor, the landlords. They were represented by Mr. Brook A. Bernachi, instructed by Mr. P. H. Sin.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Messrs Hastings and Co., is appearing for the respondents. Kwok Cheng-thong and the Sum Cheung Co.

The grounds of the appeal are that (1) the decision of the Tenancy Tribunal Chairman was wrong in law, (2) that the Chairman wrongly held that the respondents had no case to answer, and (3) that on the evidence adduced the appellants should have been granted an order for eviction against the respondents.

NOT NECESSARY

Mr Bernachi told the Court that in the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, even galling with possession of premises was sufficient to constitute a ground for eviction. It did not necessarily have to be a parting of a tenancy.

Thus, when one dealt with the Colony's Ordinance, parting with possession was sufficient in itself.

He said the normal assumption, where a partnership business was carried on in the premises of one of the partners, was that the partnership was given a tenancy for the duration of the partnership.

Mr Bernachi submitted that the present case was a typical case, which the legislature had in mind when it introduced section 20 (a) in the Ordinance.

He said he had proved that the premises were let out as domestic premises, and that the premises were now being used for business run by a partnership.

He submitted that, if upon the evidence, there was no prima facie case of an apparent change of occupancy of the premises, then it was his contention that section 20 (a) was a completely useless provision.

He asked for a reversal of the Tribunal Chairman's decision.

PENDING OFFICER

In his reply, Mr Clifford said there was a finding of fact by the Chairman who had said there was change in the use of the premises but not a change in the occupancy.

OFFICIAL PAPERS BURNT IN CONSULATE

As Reds Advance On Hanoi

Hanoi, July 7. Members of the Chinese Nationalist Consulate-General in this city threatened by the Vietminh were burning their papers tonight, authoritative sources said.

Most of the Commonwealth community in Hanoi has not moved despite the warning two weeks ago of the acting British Consul, Mr Rex Johnston-Smith.

Roman Catholic sources said nine Canadian fathers and eight Canadian nuns are still in Hanoi along with the Irish Apostolic delegate and his assistant. Four Canadian priests and one Irish priest have left.

Three Canadian priests and six Canadian nuns now in Hanoi were withdrawn from Southern Buichu Province before the Communists occupied it last week. An aged Canadian priestess of Buichu was left behind as she was bedridden.

United Kingdom citizens still in Hanoi include the Consul staff, a girl secretary, a businessman and three journalists, two Australian and two New Zealand journalists also remain.

The Pakistan community, about 80 strong—mainly shopkeepers—has not moved and about 400 Indians who have their own consular also appear to be staying for the time being. The Indians are mainly shopkeepers and merchants.

NOT DANGEROUS

The Swiss Consul, M. Jean Studer, arrived here Monday to discuss the situation with the 10 Swiss businessmen in the city.

There are about 5,000 French civilians in Hanoi. Many French Commonwealth and other foreign citizens are in Haiphong but their position is not considered dangerous as they can easily be evacuated by sea.

Observers here consider that the gravest danger to the foreign community in Hanoi will come not so much from Communist Vietminh who will probably respect civilians if they take over the town as from the Vietnamese anti-Communists. Hitherto they have supported the French loyally but many of them considered the evacuation of the southern zone of the delta a French stab in the back after repeated promises of protection.—Reuter.

Van Fleet Leaves Manila

Manila, July 8. General James Van Fleet, special envoy of President Eisenhower, left aboard a U.S. Air Force plane at eight a.m. today for Honolulu after a two-day visit here.

The former United Nations commander in Korea, who has made a survey of the military situation in the Far East, is en route back to Washington. He was accompanied by 13 members of his staff.

During his stay here, General Van Fleet conferred with President Magway, the Defence Secretary, the armed forces Commander and high American military, naval and air force officials.

Commenting on the situation in the Philippines, General Van Fleet told reporters: "You are doing all right here. The Philippines is a real outpost of freedom in the Far East thanks to your magnificent President."

General Van Fleet was reliably reported to have shown a "sympathetic attitude" when the Philippine armed forces authorities informed him of various requirements for consultation with plans to modernise and expand the armed forces.

It was understood, however, that he did not make any commitment for additional military aid for the Philippines.—United Press.

CHINESE TAILOR FINED

The 34-year-old tailor Harry Wong was fined \$10 or one week's imprisonment by Mr. C. Cairns at the Marine Court this morning for boarding the mv Mathilde Maersk at Buoy A7 without the permission from the shipmaster.

Wong said that he went on board to do the fitting of a new suit of clothes for a crew member.

Eisenhower Speech Disappoints London

London, July 8. President Eisenhower's statement that he was opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations in present conditions evoked some disappointment in today's British press.

He made this statement at a press conference in Washington yesterday.

Messages giving details of President Eisenhower's world press conference were given considerable prominence in this morning's editions of British newspapers.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the few papers which devoted an editorial to the President's statement, said that British has solid moral reasons for believing the American attitude to China to be wrong.

The admission of China to the United Nations may yet become a critical point in the Geneva conference, this Liberal newspaper maintained.

The Yorkshire Post said that Britain shares the desire of Americans for a strong Communist good faith, but asks how peace-loving nations are to test China's readiness to make and keep an agreement if they are to shun contact with her representatives.—Reuter.

Has Knowland Changed His Stand?

Senate Majority Leader Mr. William Knowland (Republican, California) indicated at a press conference here today that he had modified his attitude regarding the possibility of Communist China being admitted to the United Nations.

Speaking here following talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, yesterday, Mr. Knowland said Congress should adopt at its present session a resolution or an amendment expressing congressional opposition to Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

This is in contrast to earlier statements by Mr. Knowland giving to understand that he would ask Congress to pass a measure making it compulsory for the United States to withdraw from the United Nations should Communist China be admitted.

However, Mr. Knowland felt certain that in case Communist China was admitted, President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles would consult congressional leaders of both parties as to what steps the United States should take.

Speaking after him, the acting chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Homer Ferguson (Republican, Michigan) said that nations voting for Communist China's admission to the U.N. would thereby be voting for the withdrawal of the United States from the international organisation.—France-Press.

SINGAPORE STUDENTS

London, July 7. Mr. Stan Awbery, Labour, asked in the House of Commons today what were the terms of the settlement with the Singapore students who had been camping out in the school grounds as a protest against their national service.

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, replied: "There was no question of a settlement between the Government and the students. So far as is known, all the students liable for national service have now registered."

Reuter.

Typhoon "Flossie" Nearing Luzon

Manila, July 8. Typhoon Flossie with 80-mile-per-hour winds near the centre, is expected to hit northern Luzon within two or three days, weather bureau officials said last night.

The typhoon was last reported to be 750 miles east of Legaspi City in Albay Province, and moving in a west-northwesterly direction toward Luzon.

Typhoon Flossie was first described as a tropical disturbance that originated south of Guam.

It turned into a tropical storm with 50-mile-per-hour winds early yesterday.

The typhoon was named Flossie at 3 p.m. local time yesterday after having developed into a full-fledged storm.—France-Press.

Jagan Goes On Hunger Strike

Georgetown, July 7. The deposed Premier of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, today started a hunger strike to protest against the 14 hours per day solitary confinement in a seven-foot by four concrete prison cell.

Other leaders of the People's Progressive Party had also gone on a hunger strike for the same reason.—France-Press.